# The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3807 | NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1863. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

### Rebel Accounts of the Military Situation

### A Renewal of the Struggle Between Bragg and Grant Anticipated.

### FEARS FOR LONGSTREET'S SAFETY

### GILLMORE'S SHELLS DAMAGING CHARLESTON.

### The Union Forces Advancing on Charleston, Tenn.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Dec. 5.

Copies of the Richmond Enquirer of Dec. 3 and 4 have been received. The following extracts are taken therefrom:

FROM GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Saturday, Nov. 28.

BRAGG'S headquarters are at Ringgold. The enemy seem disposed to push; they have gained energetically. The battle will be resumed in a day or two between Ringgold and Dalton. The enemy gained what they fought for. Many field and regimental officers are arriving wounded. Great fears are entertained for the safety of Gen. LONGSTREET. Three thousand of the enemy are advancing toward Knoxville.

There is a fight going on at Kingston. Last week WHEELER was ordered there. *Firing was heard at Loudon.*

A train arrived from Dalton this evening, bringing wounded troops. Our forces are still falling back slowly, followed by the enemy.

There was firing all day yesterday.

FROM VIRGINIA.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Our artillery ceased on the enemy yesterday quite spiritedly. The enemy responded briskly. The artillery duel was kept up all day. The enemy have thrown up fortifications along their front. Last night they built heavy fires in front, and moved more to our right. One hundred and twenty-seven prisoners were sent to Richmond to-day. Capt. PAIRE, of the Lynchburgh artillery, was killed.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 30.

The Yankees to-day fired twenty-two mortar shells at Sumter. One man was killed.

There was much signaling during the night with the fleet.

MORRIS and BLACK ISLANDS, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The YANKEES fired thirteen shells at the city last night. Three buildings were struck. The enemy reconnoitered Stono through Pocotaligo, carrying off 27 negroes.

The enemy fired sixteen shells into the city this afternoon. Several buildings were struck. One woman was severely wounded.

There is a lively artillery duel going on between the Gregg batteries and James Island.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The Yankees opened fire on the city this afternoon, and threw six shells. A concentrated fire from our batteries caused them to cease firing.

TENNESSEE.

DALTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The firing at Knoxville has ceased.

The surrender of BURNSIDE is not officially confessed.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

There has been no fighting to-day.

The enemy still make a show on our front, but are believed to be falling back to recross the Rapidan River without fighting, or they are going to Fredericksburgh to winter.

ALABAMA AND TEXAS.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Discouraging accounts are given of desertions in PRICE's army.

BANKS, with five thousand troops, occupies Brownsville.

He did not capture over fifty bales of cotton.

The Mexican guerrilla chief has pronounced against JUAREZ and for the French, and holds Matamoras, increasing the difficulty of trade by way of the Rio Grande.

VARIOUS REPORTS.

ATLANTA, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

CLEBURNE's division engaged DOUBDAY two miles this side of Ringgold on Friday, driving him back.

BRAGG's cavalry whipped the enemy at Cleveland on Wednesday.

The enemy are in our front at Ringgold, and our troops are in line of battle advancing.

ATLANTA, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The enemy are intrenching themselves at Chickamauga.

There was heavy firing yesterday at Charleston, Tenn.

The enemy burned a portion of Ringgold to-day and retreated, destroying the bridges and the railroad back at Chickamauga.

The Yankees hold Cleveland, and are advancing on Charleston, Tenn.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

### OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

WHOLESALE REJECTION OF CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

The treason hatched by EYNERDIUS during the interval since the adjournment of the last Congress was definitely unmasked to-day and set resolutely up against the Government. He rejects the certificates of the election of members of Congress from Massachusetts, Vermont, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, East Virginia, California, Oregon and Maryland, on the ground of informality.

Their phraseology is: "Duly elected to the Congress of the United States," and, because they do not send, "Elected in accordance with the laws of their respective States and of the United States," he throws them out, and, it is said, refuses to refer the matter to the Attorney-General, except upon the order of the President. The treatment of the treason which has raised this question would be summarily determined if the public sentiment of the Republicans at Washington was the criterion before which he was tried. He would go to Fort Lafayette to-night.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The Russian Minister, Mr. DE STEKL, this morning presented Admiral LESOVSKY and the principal officers of their Squadron to the Secretary of State, who expressed to them the President's regret that his indisposition prevented his giving them an informal audience. The distinguished visitors were then presented by the Secretary of State to the several Heads of Departments, who received them with the kindest expressions of satisfaction. At two o'clock, attended by the Secretary of State, the Russian officers visited the Navy-yard, where they were received by the Secretary of the Navy, with the naval honors due their rank.

ARREST OF REBEL SPIES AND DECEPTIONISTS.

Two supposed rebel spies have been arrested here by detectives, and committed to the Old Capitol Prison. One is a Lieutenant of Louisiana volunteers, and the other is a private in the Virginia cavalry. The latter was on his way home to Lower Maryland, and said he came hither by the underground railroad by way of Baltimore. Eleven prisoners of State, of violent secession proclivities and practices, were also committed. One of them is a colored man, and is charged with being a disloyal and dangerous character. They were sent to Washington by Gen. CONCHLAN's division. Two other colored men have been similarly detained on the charge of carrying dispatches for MOSBY and WISE.

THE POTOMAC FOR DRINK.

Water from the Potomac was let into the Washington Aqueduct to-day. Heretofore the city has been supplied, though insufficiently, from neighboring creeks. The event was formally celebrated, the proceedings closing with a Corporation dinner.

ARRIVAL OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

About two hundred members of Congress have already arrived, and there are accessions by every train.

A number of ex-members of Congress are also here from various parts of the country.

### The Speakership of the House of Representatives.

NOMINATION OF MR. COLFAX.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The Union or Republican members of the House of Representatives held a caucus at the Capitol tonight.

Representative MORRILL, of Vermont, was chosen Chairman, and Representatives ROLLINS, of New-Hampshire, and BOYD, of Missouri, Secretaries.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, nominated for Speaker of the House, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, but that member declined.

*Mr. PENDLETON then nominated Mr. FENTON, of New-York*, as the choice of the Representatives from that State. He, too, declined.

Mr. COX, of Indiana, then placed in nomination Mr. COLFAX, and this was agreed to without dissent and by acclamation.

No nominations were made for the other officers of the House, the subject being held in reserve for future consultation.

A long discussion took place, bringing under review the acts of the present Clerk of the House, Mr. BURLEIGH, who it was said had omitted from the list the names of legally certified members elect for informalities in the certificates.

Whether this is so or not it is certain that the printed official list of members shows no such omissions.

Among the members present at the caucus were the following from the Border States: Messrs. Smith and Anderson, of Kentucky; Boyd, Loan and McClurg, of Missouri; Cresswell, Davis and Thomas, of Maryland, and Segar, from East Virginia.

The Democratic or Opposition members hold a meeting in one of the Committee Rooms, as the Republicans occupied the Hall of the Representatives.

Mr. DAWES, of Pennsylvania, was elected Chairman, and Messrs. PERRY and MORRISON Secretaries.

Sixty or seventy members were present, including several from the Border States.

The object of the consultation was to suggest or argue upon the proper means to concentrate what is regarded by them as the Union or Conservative elements.

No nominations were made.

The meeting adjourned, to meet again on Monday morning.

## REBELS ACROSS THE RAPIDAN.

### A Light Division Crossing Above Raccoon Ford.

### Heavy Cannonading on Friday Afternoon.

### The Enemy's Movement Again Checked by the Cavalry.

### EVERYTHING QUIET YESTERDAY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FRIDAY, Dec. 4—P. M.

A light division of rebel troops crossed the Rapidan this afternoon at some point above Raccoon Ford—probably on a reconnoissance.

Since this information came to camp there has been considerable cannonading heard in that direction.

It is reported that the advance of the rebels has been checked by our light batteries attached to the cavalry arm of the army, in pursuance of Gen. MEADE's orders.

THE SITUATION YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac to-day state that nothing of interest is transpiring there.

Everything is in *status quo*.

The rumors here that the army was falling back probably originated from some slight transitions of divisions or corps.

### QUANTRELL'S GUERRILLAS AGAIN.

#### Raid into the Cherokee Country.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

Indian Superintendent COFFIN has arrived in this city, bringing to the Indian Bureau an official report concerning a raid made several weeks ago into the Cherokee country by, it is supposed, a party of QUANTRELL's guerrillas, who destroyed the public buildings at Tamegua, and the property of the Union citizens, including that of JOHN ROSS. The latter's son-in-law was murdered.

### The Raid in North Carolina.

COMPLIMENTARY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, N. C., Nov. 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 29.—A striking and successful achievement has just been accomplished in the sub-district of the Pamlico, and the Commanding-General is confident that the troops of the entire command will wish to share in his own gratification at its success.

On the 24th inst., an expedition composed of details from the First North Carolina volunteers, Twelfth New-York cavalry, and the Twenty-fourth New-York battery, under command of Capt. GEORGE W. GRAHAM, First North Carolina volunteers, (Capt. E. E. WIRE, Twelfth New-York cavalry, having generously waived his rank, in deference to Capt. GRAHAM's familiarity with the country to be traversed,) attacked a camp of rebels near Greenville, and after a brief and gallant contest more than fifty prisoners, a hundred stand of arms, and a considerable amount of subsistence and quartermaster's stores fell into our hands, while but one of our own men was fatally wounded.

It was an affair in which the shining virtues of the soldier, patience and fortitude, were equally exhibited with gallantry and daring, but twenty-four hours having been occupied in all, and a march of nearly seventy miles having been performed.

By command of Major-Gen. PECK.

Geo. D. Ferris, Asst. Adj. Gen.

## THE WAR IN EAST TENNESSEE.

### Gen. Foster Drives the Rebels from Clinch River.

### General Longstreet Secures His Retreat.

### Interesting Accounts of the Late Battles at Knoxville.

FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The *Commercial* has received the following dispatch:

CUMBERLAND GAP, *Friday*, Dec. 4.

Gen. FOSTER has driven the enemy from Clinch River, and is in pursuit of him.

The check our forces, however, received yesterday will doubtless secure the retreat of Gen. LONGSTREET.

### Particulars of the Rebel Attack on Knoxville—The Assault of Fort Saunders—Repulse of the Enemy with Great Slaughter—Highly Interesting Details.

*Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.*

KNOXVILLE, Sunday, Nov. 29.

The great rebel blow, anxiously anticipated so long, was struck this morning. Reinforced by the troops of SAM. JOHN. JOHNSON and WILLIAMS, Gen. LONGSTREET sought to annihilate the Army of the *Ohio by a single blow; for which purpose he* selected seven picked regiments. Skirmishing commenced last night at 10 and continued sharply until near daylight, on our left front, before Fort Saunders, commanded by Gen. FERRIS, and defended by the Seventy-ninth New-York, BENJAMIN's Third United States artillery and BUCKLAND's Rhode Island battery. Our pickets were driven in, and the enemy had possessed themselves of some rifle-pits, but the Massachusetts boys drove them back. Suddenly the rebel storming party, led by the Eighteenth and Seventeenth Georgia and Thirteenth Mississippi, under cover of our own retreating men, came in the assault, and approached to within two hundred yards of the fort unharmed. Then ensued a scene of desperate daring, stubborn resistance, death, carnage and horror, scarcely equaled during the war. These men, veterans of the Potomac and the flower of LONGSTREET's army, confident of the promised victory, plunged into the boiling hell of lead. Wave had succeeded wave from cleanup in storm, in front of the works, for Capt. FERRIS, during the entire night, fell in confused heaps with the killed and wounded around them. Our artillerymen hurled shell by hand forward upon the fallen and doomed rebels.

Hot and hotter came the storm of shells. The ground over which they passed was carpeted with the slain. The ditch was filled with the dead, wounded and dying. Not one on their side faltered; not a score of the gallant stormers escaped. The sun rising looked down through the cold mist and chill of that November morning, upon the remains of an army. One thousand killed and wounded and prisoners was the cost of the assault of Fort Saunders. Nobly has it sustained the reputation of its namesake, fearfully revenged its fall.

Among the killed were Col. GRAHAM, of the Thirteenth Georgia, and Lieut.-Col. O'BRIAN, the brother of Mrs. BROWNOW, is a prisoner. Gen. BURNSIDE offered the rebels an armistice from 10 o'clock in the morning till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, to remove their wounded and bury their dead. It was accepted. The rebel officers and prisoners express astonishment at the strength of our works and the valor of our men.

Our loss will not reach 80 all told. Over 50 of this consists of members of the Twenty-seventh Kentucky, who were captured on the south of the river.

Whether LONGSTREET is satisfied with the impregnability of Knoxville we know not. What his next movement will be may be predicted with confidence. Besides 250 prisoners, we have three battle flags, one of which was planted on our works at one time.

### Twelve Days' Siege—How it was Endured—Skirmishing—Valor of Our Troops—Small Losses—The Late Col. Saunders—Health of the Army.

*Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.*

KNOXVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

This is the twelfth day of LONGSTREET before Knoxville. He is threatening an assault, and the siege is causing some inconvenience in getting forage, and considerable labor in fortifying our position, temporarily suspended our communications, disclosed much property (chiefly rebel,) and some loss of men by the casualties of war. No panic, retreat, starvation, assault or investment has occurred thus far. The siege is another rebel failure. The metal of the the men of both sides have been tested, and our Western boys have no awe of LONGSTREET's veterans. The daily skirmishing has been spirited and on several occasions very severe, with lively shelling on both sides. Our losses will not exceed three hundred in all. Many of the slightly wounded are returning to duty. We can ill afford the loss of the gallant SAUNDERS, who is universally regretted.

The prevailing opinion now is that the rebels will escape without punishment of their impudence.

The army is in excellent spirits and improving in health.

#### Another Report.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 3.

A midnight special to the *Journal* says Gen. WILCOX had received a telegraph from Gen. BURNSIDE, at Knoxville, on the 26th, that at 4 o'clock on the evening of the 25th, the rebels attacked his force, and succeeded in driving our skirmishing line to the right, on the Kingston road, and forced it back to Fort Saunders. We afterward regained the position. There was sharp skirmishing all night. On Friday, at 5 o'clock A. M., the enemy moved three brigades against Fort Saunders. A portion of them, notwithstanding our heavy fire, gained the ditch, but could not ascend the parapet. We took three hundred men and three stand of colors. The rebel loss in killed and wounded over three hundred. Our entire loss about twenty.

LONGSTREET then accepted BURNSIDE's offer for a cessation of hostilities, to enable the rebels to attend to their wounded. The wounded rebels were exchanged for loyal soldiers, wounded in previous engagements, and the rebel dead sent through our lines, Col. ROSS commanding the assaulting party, Col. MCELVAY and Lieut.-Col. THOMAS were killed. A simultaneous assault was made on the right of our line, but the rebels were easily driven back. Our loss on that side was about 40; the rebel loss much greater. Our supplies are ample for the present. The rebels have been reinforced by one or two of BUCKNER JOHNSON's divisions.

## THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

### Rebel Raid on Salisbury—Gen. Forrest Encamped at Rocky Fork with Seventeen Regiments—The Case of Major Devereaux.

CAIRO, Saturday, Dec. 5.

Memphis papers of the 3d instant are received.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says: "Cotton is less active than any day previous to October. The sales to-day were 175 bales.

Forty to fifty rebels made a raid on Salisbury, on the 2d instant. They tore up the railroad track for some distance, burning the ties, twisting the rails and cutting the telegraph wires. HASCAL's cavalry started in pursuit of them, and we took forty prisoners and the same number of horses. The railroad was repaired in twenty-four hours.

A report was brought here last night from Memphis, that the rebel Gen. FORREST was encamped at Rocky Fork, fifteen miles from Holly Springs, on Thursday last, with seventeen regiments, numbering perhaps 6,000 or 10,000 men.

Maj. DEVEREAUX has returned here. He says he can refute the charges against him in regard to defrauding the Government.

Ninety-three rebel prisoners from Vicksburgh were brought up on the *Hillman*. They will be sent to Indianapolis.

Forty Federal deserters, from Louisville, also arrived.

The steamer *Hillman*, with 45 bales of cotton, had arrived at Cairo.

## ADVICES FROM CHATTANOOGA.

### EVERYTHING QUIET ALONG OUR LINES.

### Gen. Sherman Sent to the Relief of Burnside.

### Vigorous Work Upon the Military Railroad.

### The Death of John C. Breckinridge Confirmed.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Dec. 4.

All is quiet in Gen. GRANT's army.

The expedition to relieve Gen. BURNSIDE is under Gen. SHERMAN, who has doubtless reached Knoxville.

The most important work now is to reopen the railroad from Bridgeport to Chattanooga, and the work is being pushed with great vigor.

Special dispatches say that the rumor of the death of Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, from wounds received in the late battle, is confirmed.

Our casualties in the late battle were 4,000.

We captured 6,150 prisoners and 45 guns.

### The Great Shoddite—Desperate Fight at Ringgold Station.

*Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.*

RINGGOLD, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

*After the battle in front of Chattanooga, the glorious result of which you have ere this time fully* laid before you, our forces were divided into three columns, leaving a sufficient garrison at Chattanooga, and started in pursuit of the flying enemy. SHERMAN was on the left, BAIRD's division in the centre, and HOOKER on the right along the Ringgold road. The object was, if possible, to flank and gobble up the rear of BRAGG's retreating army, and to prevent LONGSTREET and BUCKNER from joining it. All along the road we picked up stragglers, small arms, caissons, limbers, &c.—everything, in short, that marks the track of a retreating and demoralized army. At Chickamauga Station HOOKER drove the enemy from his works, capturing prisoners and stores. No formidable resistance was made till we arrived at Ringgold, on the Chattanooga and Dalton Branch Railroad, the morning of the 27th. Here the enemy had taken position on Taylor's Ridge, at the foot of which is the village. The position is a very strong one—much like Mission Ridge in front of Chattanooga. Opposite the town is a pass, on which the enemy had arranged his lines, exposing but little of his forces to view. Immediately on our arrival, HOOKER ordered GRANT's and OSTERHAUS' divisions to scale the hill and charge the enemy, which they did as bravely as ever troops moved against a foe; but when near the top they were met by such an unexpected host of assailants, and such a determined resistance, that they were compelled to fall back. The fight on the side of the ridge was by far the most desperate of this week. GRANT's division held their ground till they were literally cut to pieces. The Seventh Ohio had thirteen officers out of fourteen killed and wounded in that charge. Col. CRESSWELL, of the Seventh, who was in command of the First brigade of GRANT's division, was killed instantly while urging his men to the charge. The enemy had six pieces of artillery with which he played on us, but with little effect.

The fight was then comparatively discontinued until the arrival of our artillery, of which, up to the repulse, we had not a single piece.

At 4 o'clock our batteries began to play on the ridge, seemingly with good effect, and at the same time a column of infantry was moved up the ridge. This time the enemy made but little resistance, but skedaddled in every direction, leaving four pieces of artillery in our hands and all his killed and wounded, beside a number of prisoners. BAIRD's division came in by another route, just as our boys sent up the shout of victory on the hill. We captured some stores and small arms in this place, but the great sacrifice throws a shade on the success. The railroad from Cleveland to Atlanta is now completely cut off, and how LONGSTREET is to escape is a matter of speculation. It is yet impossible to estimate the great advantages accruing to us from our late brilliant victories. BRAGG is entirely demoralized, and he will be demned by the whole Confederacy, and, of course, kicked out of his command. Notwithstanding, *there are few better Generals enlisted in the cause of the South than Braxton Bragg.* The Southern people are determined not to see in their cause the weakness they attribute to unfortunate Generals. They obstinately refuse to recognize the disaffection which made BRAGG's army a rabble, not to be controlled by the genius of a NAPOLEON. This is not disparaging the bravery of our men who fought before Chattanooga. No one that saw their gallant charge up Mission Ridge, could be persuaded that they would not have taken the enemy's position at any cost. But there is a moral in our comparatively easy victory the country should understand. It is a truth that is written much to us, that the 6,000 prisoners taken, rushed under the folds of the old stars and stripes with an agreeness not altogether inspired by the point of the bayonet. Officers cursed and rallied in vain. There was one continuous current of desertion during the whole engagement, and the end is not yet.

A BRILLIANT CAVALRY RAID,

by a brigade under Col. LORE, has just been heard from. They burned a large supply train at Tyner Station, on the Chattanooga and Cleveland Railroad, blew up BRAGG's magazine at the latter place, and tore up the road so it cannot be of any use to LONGSTREET in his efforts to join BRAGG.

D. SURFACE.

### Concerning the Quota of New-York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1863.

*Hon. James A. Bell, William H. Bogart, and Orlando Kellogg, M. C., Washington, D. C.:*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2d inst., and to reply as follows:

The following propositions submitted by your Commission, on the part of the Governor of New-York, have received the approval of the War Department, and will govern in the matters referred to.

1. That quotas be apportioned to towns and wards in the several Congressional Districts in the State of New-York, and that assurance be given to such towns and wards as may furnish their full quota of volunteers under the recent call of the President for 300,000 men, that they will be exempt from the pending draft, should one be rendered necessary in January next.

2. That the several towns and wards receive credit for all such volunteers as may have been mustered into the service of the United States since the draft, and that the number so credited be deducted from their proportion of the quota assigned the State under recent call.

3. That the following named regiments, in process of organization in the State of New-York, be placed on the same footing, in regard to bounties, as regiments in the field, viz:

Second regiment New-York veteran cavalry has two companies in the field, requires two companies to complete it.

Thirteenth regiment New-York cavalry has nine companies in the field, requires three companies to complete it.

Fifteenth regiment New-York cavalry has ten companies in the field, requires two companies to complete it.

Eighteenth regiment New-York cavalry has eight companies in the field, requires four companies to complete it.

Twenty-first regiment New-York cavalry has ten companies in the field, required two companies to complete it.

Fourteenth regiment New-York artillery has seven batteries mustered in, required five batteries to complete it.

4. That the Governor be authorized to raise complete companies of infantry, to be sent to such regiments in the field as have less than their proper number of company organizations. This, however, confers no authority to consolidate regiments.

5. That, without delaying the progress of recruiting or drafting, for the purpose of giving a renewed examination of the subject of the quota of men to be raised from the State of New-York, and of certain inequalities alleged to exist, a Commission shall be appointed, satisfactory to the Governor and the Department, who shall fully review and report upon the question in difference.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

## TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

### Arrival of the Columbia at St. Johns, N. F.

### The Question of a European Congress Still Unsettled.

### The Reported Resignation of Earl Russell Untrue.

### Rumored Destruction of Two American Ships by Spanish War Vessels.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Dec. 5.

The steamship *Columbia*, from Galway on the 24th of November, arrived here at 6 o'clock this (Saturday) evening.

The dates per the *Columbia* are two days later than those already received.

The steamship *Canada* from Boston had arrived out.

The question of a European Congress remained unchanged.

The London *Morning Post* says, England will not give in her adherence to a European Congress.

The Alexandra case was still progressing.

The London *Morning Post* says, there is no truth *whatever in the reported resignation of Earl Russell* as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It was reported at Madrid that two American ships, with arms for the St. Domingo insurgents, had been destroyed by a Spanish vessel of that Islands.

The German and Polish questions had a threatening aspect.

The Polish insurgents continued to be very active in their struggle for liberty and independence.

There was an upward tendency in the Cotton market, with sales, on the day of the departure of the *Columbia*, of 5,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS were firmer.

PROVISIONS quiet.

Consols, for money, 92¼@92¾.

### Capture of the Ship Living Age by the Tuscarora.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The ship *Living Age*, which arrived at Falmouth Nov. 17, from Akyab, reports being boarded and bonded by the privateer *Tuscarora*, off the Cape of Good Hope.

#### Arrivals at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The propeller *City of Bath*, from Charleston Bar on Sunday evening, arrived here last evening.

She reports no additional news, but corroborates the reports already published from the Richmond journals, that the bombardment was slowly and steadily progressing.

The *City of Bath* has gone to Norfolk for coal, and will then proceed to New-York.

The steamer *New-York* left for New-York this morning and took up several political prisoners.

### The Pennsylvania Coal Region—Arrest of Sixty of the Rioters.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 5.

Lieut. LAVERTY, with a detachment of fourteen men, arrived in this city this morning from Reading, having in charge sixty men who were concerned in the recent outrages in Carbon County.

By order of Maj.-Gen. SMITH he delivered the prisoners to Maj.-Gen. CADWALLADER, by whom they were sent to Fort Mifflin for safe keeping.

These sixty men are the worst and most dangerous of the rioters. The rest, about forty in number, will be kept at Reading.

The prisoners are charged with conspiring against the Government, murder, arson and rioting. Some of them are implicated in the murder of Mr. SMITH at Summit, and various acts of incendiarism.

### The "Broad Top" Miners' Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The miners on "Broad Top," who have been on a strike for the last two months, have resumed work at all the collieries but two or three, on the terms offered.

#### From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 4.

Gov. TOD has appointed Hon. JOSHUA R. SWAIN Judge of the Supreme Court, *vice* GREGSON, resigned.

The case of the Noble County conspirators was decided yesterday. MCPHERSON and COYLE were fined $5,000 and costs and RAGSON $1,000—all to stand committed till the fines are paid.

### Boston Five per Cent. Coupon Stock.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

An auction sale of $514,000 worth of the City of Boston five per cent. coupon stock, due in 1866, principal and interest payable in gold, was made to-day, the prices ranging from 10 to 11¼ per cent. premium.

### The American Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Dec. 5.

The steamship *America*, for Liverpool, sailed at 3½ o'clock this afternoon. The latest news and commercial dispatches were placed on board of her.

### The Kedar at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, Dec. 5.

The steamship *Kedar*, from Liverpool on the 17th inst., put into this port to-day for coals. She has 440 passengers.

### Election in Idaho.

DENVER CITY, Saturday, Dec. 5.

Partial returns from the recent election in Idaho indicate that Hon. JEFF. M. CAHNEBAY, Democrat, is elected delegate to Congress by a considerable majority.

### Personal.

The distinguished Western soldier, Major-Gen. LEW. WALLACE, of Indiana, formerly so prominent in the army and in the battles of Gen. GRANT, is temporarily stopping in this City at the St. Nicholas. Gen. WALLACE's fiery valor and splendid skill at the battle of Fort Donelson, where he commanded the right wing of our army, and again at the battle of Shiloh, where also he commanded the right wing of the army, made his name renowned all over the country, and caused him to be regarded as one of the finest types of the American soldier and patriot. Subsequent to his service in the field he did duty as commander of the defenses of Cincinnati, when threatened by the rebels last year, and his energy and sagacity on this difficult occasion were as eminent and as characteristic as had been his heroism in battle. After this he was assigned to duty as President of the Court in the case of Gen. BURNS, since the closing of which he has been ordered East, to await further orders from Washington.

—Gen. McClellan recently stood as god father to a grandson of Hon. William Wright, of Newark, N. J. The boy's father, Col. E. B. Wright, was formerly on Gen. McClellan's Staff.

—The band of the Fourth Maryland regiment serenaded Gen. Schenck, in Baltimore, on the evening of Dec. 3.

## THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Names of Senators, Representatives and Delegates.

SENATE.

Term Expires.

CONNECTICUT.

Lafayette S. Foster.....1865 | James Dixon.....1869

CALIFORNIA.

James A. McDougall.....1867 | John Conness.....1869

DELAWARE.

William Saulsbury.....1865 | James A. Bayard.....1869

INDIANA.

Henry S. Lane.....1865 | Thomas A. Hendricks.....1869

ILLINOIS.

William A. Richardson.....1865 | Lyman Trumbull.....1867

IOWA.

James W. Grimes.....1865 | James Harlan.....1867

KENTUCKY.

Lazarus W. Powell.....1865 | Garrett Davis.....1867

KANSAS.

Samuel C. Pomeroy.....1865 | James H. Lane.....1867

MARYLAND.

Thomas H. Hicks.....1867 | Reverdy Johnson.....1869

MAINE.

Wm. Pitt Fessenden.....1865 | Lot M. Morrill.....1869

MASSACHUSETTS.

Henry Wilson.....1865 | Charles Sumner.....1869

MICHIGAN.

Jacob M. Howard.....1865 | Zachariah Chandler.....1869

MINNESOTA.

M. S. Wilkinson.....1867 | Alex. Ramsey.....1869

MISSOURI.

Benj. Gratz Brown.....1867 | John B. Henderson.....1869

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

John P. Hale.....1865 | Daniel Clark.....1867

NEW-YORK.

Ira Harris.....1867 | Edwin D. Morgan.....1869

NEW-JERSEY.

John C. Ten Eyck.....1865 | William Wright.....1869

OHIO.

Benjamin F. Wade.....1865 | John Sherman.....1867

OREGON.

Benj. F. Harding.....1865 | James W. Nesmith.....1867

PENNSYLVANIA.

Edgar Cowan.....1867 | Chas. R. Buckalew.....1869

RHODE ISLAND.

Henry B. Anthony.....1865 | Wm. Sprague.....1869

VERMONT.

Jacob Collamer.....1867 | Solomon Foot.....1869

VIRGINIA.

John S. Carlile.....1865 | Lemuel J. Bowden.....1869

WISCONSIN.

Timothy O. Howe.....1867 | James R. Doolittle.....1869

WEST VIRGINIA.

Waitman T. Willey..... —— | P. G. Van Winkle..... ——

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONNECTICUT.

1. Henry C. Deming.
2. James F. English.
3. Augustus Brandegee.
4. John H. Hubbard.

CALIFORNIA.

(elected at large.) Thomas B. Shannon. | William Bixby. Cornelius Cole.

DELAWARE.

1. Nath'l B. Smithers.

ILLINOIS.

1. Isaac N. Arnold.
2. John F. Farnsworth.
3. Elihu B. Washburne.
4. Charles M. Harris.
5. Owen Lovejoy.
6. Jesse O. Norton.
7. John R. Eden.
8. John T. Stuart.
9. Lewis W. Ross.
10. Anthony L. Knapp.
11. James C. Robinson.
12. William R. Morrison.
13. William J. Allen.
James C. Allen (at large.)

INDIANA.

1. John Law.
2. James A. Cravens.
3. Henry W. Harrington.
4. William S. Holman.
5. George W. Julian.
6. Ebenezer Dumont.
7. Daniel W. Voorhees.
8. Geodlove S. Orth.
9. Schuyler Colfax.
10. Joseph K. Edgerton.
11. James F. McDowell.

IOWA.

1. James F. Wilson.
2. Hiram Price.
3. William B. Allison.
4. James B. Grinnell.
5. John A. Kasson.
6. A. W. Hubbard.

KENTUCKY.

1. Lucien Anderson.
2. George S. Yeaman.
3. Henry Grider.
4. Aaron Harding.
5. Robert Mallory.
6. Green Clay Smith.
7. Brutus J. Clay.
8. William H. Randall.
9. William H. Wadsworth.

KANSAS.

1. A. C. Wilder.

MAINE.

1. Lorenzo D. Sweat.
2. Sidney Perham.
3. James G. Blain.
4. John H. Rice.
5. Frederick A. Pike.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Thomas D. Eliot.
2. Oakes Ames.
3. Alexander H. Rice.
4. Samuel Hooper.
5. John B. Alley.
6. Daniel W. Gooch.
7. George S. Boutwell.
8. John D. Baldwin.
9. Wm. B. Washburn.
10. Henry L. Dawes.

MARYLAND.

1. John A. J. Cresswell.
2. Edwin H. Webster.
3. Henry Winter Davis.
4. Francis Thomas.
5. Benjamin G. Harris.

MICHIGAN.

1. Fernando C. Beaman.
2. Charles Upson.
3. John W. Longyear.
4. Francis W. Kellogg.
5. Augustus C. Baldwin.
6. John F. Driggs.

MINNESOTA.

1. William Windom.
2. Ignatius L. Donnelly.

MISSOURI.

1. Francis P. Blair, Jr.
2. Henry T. Blow.
3. John G. Scott.
4. John W. McClurg.
5. E. H. Rollins.
6. Austin A. King.
7. Benjamin Loan.
8. William A. Hall.
9. James S. Rollins.

NEW-JERSEY.

1. John T. Stevens.
2. George Middleton.
3. William G. Steele.
4. Andrew J. Rogers.
5. Nehemiah Perry.

NEW-YORK.

1. Henry G. Stebbins.
2. Martin Kalbfleisch.
3. Moses F. Odell.
4. Benjamin Wood.
5. Fernando Wood.
6. William Wall.
7. John V. L. Pruyn.
8. James Brooks.
9. Anson Herrick.
10. William Radford.
11. Charles H. Winfield.
12. Homer A. Nelson.
13. John Cochrane.
14. John Y. Le Fruyn.
15. John A. Griswold.
16. Orlando Kellogg.
17. Calvin T. Hubbard.
18. James M. Marvin.
19. Samuel F. Miller.
20. Ambrose W. Clark.
21. Francis Kernan.
22. De Witt C. Littlejohn.
23. Thomas F. Davis.
24. Thos. E. Pomeroy.
25. Daniel Morris.
26. Giles M. Hotchkiss.
27. R. B. Van Valkenburg.
28. Freeman Clarke.
29. Augustus Frank.
30. John Ganson.
31. Reuben E. Fenton.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1. Daniel Marcy.
2. Edward H. Rollins.
3. James W. Patterson.

OHIO.

1. George H. Pendleton.
2. Alexander Long.
3. Robert C. Schenck.
4. J. F. McKinney.
5. Frank C. Le Blond.
6. Clinton A. White.
7. Samuel S. Cox.
8. William Johnson.
9. Warren P. Noble.
10. James M. Ashley.
11. Wells A. Hutchins.
12. William E. Fink.
13. John O'Neill.
14. George Bliss.
15. James R. Morris.
16. Joseph W. White.
17. Ephraim R. Eckley.
18. Rufus P. Spaulding.
19. John A. Garfield.

OREGON.

1. John B. McBride.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. Samuel J. Randall.
2. Charles O'Neill.
3. Leonard Myers.
4. William D. Kelley.
5. W. Russell Thayer.
6. John G. Blyler.
7. John M. Broomall.
8. John Patton.
9. Thaddeus Stevens.
10. Myer Strouse.
11. Philip Johnson.
12. Charles Denison.
13. Henry M. Tracy.
14. William H. Miller.
15. Joseph Bailey.
16. A. H. Coffroth.
17. Archibald McAllister.
18. James T. Hale.
19. Glenni W. Scofield.
20. John L. Dawson.
21. James K. Moorhead.
22. Thomas Williams.
23. James Lazear.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Thomas A. Jenckes.
2. Nathan F. Dixon.

VERMONT.

1. Fred. E. Woodbridge.
2. Justin S. Morrill.
3. Portus Baxter.

VIRGINIA.

1. L. H. Chandler.
2. Joseph Segar.
3. R. M. Kitchen.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. William G. Brown.
2. Jacob B. Blair.
3. Kellian V. Whaley.

WISCONSIN.

1. James S. Brown.
2. Charles Gibson.
3. Amasa Cobb.
4. Chas. A. Eldridge.
5. Byrt Harding.
6. Walter D. McIndoe.

DELEGATES.

NEW-MEXICO.

F. Pena.

UTAH.

John F. Kinney.

WASHINGTON.

George E. Cole.

NEBRASKA.

Edward C. Ballard.

COLORADO.

Hiram P. Bennett.

IDAHO.

William H. Wallace.

## AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

### Going Into Winter Quarters—The Great Fair—The Rebel Sympathizers—Miscellaneous.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 23, 1863.

We are preparing to go into Winter quarters. The season of lectures, fairs, concerts, &c., is upon us, although business is yet active and engrossing. Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, of your State, opens the course before the Young Men's Association this week by a political address upon "The Government and the Citizen—their relative duties and responsibilities." The rebellion, its origin, offices and fruits, and the Union as it was, is and will be, are to form some of the topics of discussion. A discourse upon these important themes, from a statesman of Mr. DICKINSON's ability and experience, is looked forward to with much interest by our people. The concert season was opened last week with a splendid musical entertainment by the Philharmonic Society. A principal attraction of the occasion was the début of Miss FREDERICKA MACKENZIE, a young lady, native of Chicago, who has been spending three or four years in Germany and Italy, enjoying the instructions of the "first masters" in musical science. The fashionable season was inaugurated on Thursday evening by a splendid party at Senator TRUMBULL's—a kind of reunion before leaving for Washington.

The affairs of the great Sanitary Fair are not yet fully closed up. The net receipts as it now stands, are $63,816, with articles unsold, which will carry the sum total to $65,000. This does not include many vegetables, &c., sent directly to the Sanitary rooms. The entire proceeds of the Fair, after deducting all expenses, will not fall short of $75,000. We hope you will exceed even this large sum in your projected Metropolitan enterprise.

The rebel sympathizers in Scott County made rather a serious demonstration last week—or, at least, it is likely to prove a serious business to those who participated in the outrage. Several deserters were captured in that county and placed upon a train for Springfield. The Copperheads assembled and tore up the track of the Great Western Railroad for a considerable distance, with a view of stopping the train or throwing it off the track and rescuing the prisoners. A force of 500 men has been sent to the scene of the outrage and some forty arrests have been made. Scott County is not in Egypt, as you might be led to suppose from this treasonable demonstration, but on the Illinois River, a few miles west of the State Capital. Since the development of a strong Union party in Egypt—several counties having repudiated the Democracy—the Copperheads in that section have been comparatively quiet.

A general Northwestern Convention of the War Democracy is announced to take place in this city on the 25th. There is not much noise abroad in relation to it, and but little general interest appears to be manifested. But still, I am told that a large gathering is anticipated. As, under the Copperhead lead, the party has been run into the ground, it will probably be thought best to make a change of base, such as Gov. SEYMOUR is reported to have done at Gettysburgh.

Recruiting is going forward in this State much more actively than was anticipated. About 500 per week are now received, although no general effort is being made. But the Adjutant-General is making arrangements to open offices throughout the State for the purpose of filling our quota by enlistment. The Chicago Board of Trade, which raised three regiments last year, have again taken hold of the matter with their accustomed spirit and energy. It is not probable that any further authorizations for new regiments will be issued, but the enlisted men will be constantly dispatched to fill up the ranks of those now in the field. A large number has already gone forward. I understand that Gen. FARNSWORTH's new regiment of cavalry is nearly complete. It has its headquarters at St. Charles, in Kane County. The colored regiment drags. Some of the most influential "colored gentlemen" are in the pay of other States as recruiting officers, and work against the home regiment. There is nothing especially new at Camp Douglass. The Paymaster, the Superintendent of Prisoners and the Inspector of Camps paid it a visit last week. The outside supply of luxuries, clothing, money, &c., to the rebel prisoners, has been curtailed, by an order from headquarters. MORGAN's men have rich relatives in Kentucky and rich sympathizers here, and have lived in clover, besides having plenty of money with which to bribe guards. These are not allowed over $10 deposit at any one time, under the new order.

There are four murder trials before the Superior Court of this city, now in session, viz.: C. W. BROWN, indicted for killing RICHARD MILLS with a knife; JOHN ALLERTON, for killing DREW by stabbing; THOMAS LAFFLER, for killing PATRICK HANNEGAN, and JOHN HIGGINS, for the murder of his child.

### Convention of War Democrats.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1863.

The Northwestern Convention of War Democrats met in this city this morning. As it was called merely as a meeting for conference, it was not largely attended. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota were represented. Gen. MCCLERNAND, of this State, was called to the Chair, and A. P. WARD, of Cincinnati, and R. W. H. SIMPSON, of Indiana, appointed Secretaries.

Gen. MCCLERNAND, in a few remarks, on taking the Chair, explained the objects of the meeting. They were to place the Democratic party in a position of supporting the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion—to withdraw it from a complicity with treason, with which in its present attitude it is chargeable—to cause a return to the good old principles and landmarks of the party before it fell under the control of the present leaders. The late elections show in what estimation the people of the loyal States hold the Democratic party, as at present organized and engineered. The army, almost to a man, had been alienated, and when our soldiers return to their homes and again exercise the rights of citizenship, they will vote almost *en masse* against the Democracy, if the present leaders are continued in power. The fate of those who factiously oppose the war will be like that of the Federalists of 1812–15, who held their Hartford Conventions to oppose the Government. The voting of the Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota soldiers is an example of what we may expect in all the loyal States at the conclusion of the war, or before, if the soldiers in the field are given their rights. It becomes *therefore, the true Democracy—the patriots who love* their country and support its Government, and who hate treason in all its forms and shapes—to act with decision and energy, and to withdraw from all connection with the *Peace men of the Vallandigham* school, or they too will be crushed by the inevitable *doom which awaits all who are now giving aid and* comfort to our country's enemies.

A Committee of eight was appointed to embody the views of the Convention in a series of resolutions, and present them at the afternoon session. This Committee consisted of Gen. McClernand, *Gen. Haynie, of Cairo; Col. Funkhausen, of Effing*ham County, Illinois; Hon. W. J. Flagg, Dr. J. J. Quinn, R. Burns, Esq., of Ohio; Judge A. Lovering, Indiana; J. W. Taylor, Minnesota; N. A. Page, Wisconsin.

There appears to be some difference of opinion among the War Democrats, as represented in the Convention. Two sets of resolutions were presented—one of which, I suppose, would be called "Conservative" and the other "Radical." The majority report in favor of the Union and Constitution—that the existing rebellion should be suppressed by the whole power of the nation—that it is the duty of all loyal citizens to aid the constituted authorities—that the rebellion is a war upon the principles of civil liberty—that there are natural rights and State rights, but no State has a right to set itself up as a nation—reaffirms the Monroe doctrine—that the preservation of the Union is paramount to every other consideration—recommends a general nominating Convention of War Democrats at Cincinnati, in May, 1864, and appoints a National Central Committee to carry this resolution into effect, consisting of the following gentlemen: John A. McClernand, Illinois; A. Lovering, Indiana; Joseph E. Egbert, Ohio; M. H. Carpenter, Wisconsin; Henry M. Rice, Minnesota.

J. W. TAYLOR, of Minnesota, presented the minority report, [illegible] the [illegible] of the American Union, as well as the progress of Democratic principles, require the total divorce of the party of JACKSON and JEFFERSON from all association or sympathy with Slavery—that the war waged by the rebels upon the nation is an abdication of all legitimate State authority, and by such war and abdication the power of the master over the slave was forever and totally abrogated—that the remnant of Slavery in the border States should be immediately removed by local legislation—that the reorganization of the rebel States is a subject for Congressional legislation, and that Congress may impose whatever conditions may be requisite to secure the permanence and harmony of the Union, including the limitation of suffrage to loyal men, the revision of boundaries, and the prohibition of Slavery—recommends the allotment of the sea coasts of South Carolina and Georgia and the peninsula of Florida for permanent voluntary occupation by the African race. There were some others relating to ordinary matters.

Mr. TAYLOR made a strong speech in favor of his resolutions; but they were laid upon the table, and the report of the majority adopted, after some discussion.

These proceedings constituted all of importance that was done by the Convention. It is unfortunate that there were so few in attendance, as a movement of this kind should be strongly inaugurated to secure sufficient interest and importance to accomplish the objects aimed at.

### The Victory Thanksgiving—Soldiers' Children—Business.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 30.

We, of course, are all ablaze over the great victory at Chattanooga. The cloud has been raised, that has been lowering over our brave army ever since the battle of Chickamauga, and it is sunshine, bright and glorious, once more. Chicago and Illinois was largely represented, and with our rejoicings over the general result there is individual gloom and mourning for those from among us who have fallen. Private advices fully confirm the completeness and importance of the victory, and express a confidence that the "skull of the rebellion" is at length broken.

The weather is extremely cold. Yesterday the thermometer was lower than it has been any day this season. It was a "real snug, Wintry day"—bright and beautiful, but extremely cold. It would seem that the predictions in relation to a "hard Winter" are being realized. We have not been favored with the glorious Western Indian Summer, which generally lasts from one to two months in this latitude; but on the contrary have had all sorts of disagreeable weather, made up of rain, sleet and mud—a regular Eastern Fall.

THANKSGIVING.

Last Thursday was pretty generally observed in this city, in accordance with the recommendations of the President's Proclamation. Places of business were closed and services were held in most of the Protestant churches. The preachers took occasion to utter patriotic sentiments, to indulge in "political preaching," as the term is. They showed forth what reasons we, as a nation, have for gratitude and thanksgiving to the Great Dispenser of events, and of course could not ignore as among the triumphs of the National arms over rebellion, the successful working of our political and civil institutions. The Secesh organ here was in a rage over these outspoken sentiments of patriotism, and berated our clergymen with all its power. It is a great pity that such an unmitigated disloyal journal is permitted to be published and circulated in a loyal community. It insults and calumniates everything that is patriotic and true to the country, from the President to the noble-hearted ladies who are engaged in caring for our sick and wounded soldiers. Judge Lynch's code would be particularly applicable in such cases.

THE SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.

Our citizens, who, since the commencement of the war, have been constantly engaged in making provision for the current wants and comfort of our soldiers in the field and their families at home, are now taking steps looking to something permanent in the way of educating the children of those who have fallen in battle, or who have died by disease contracted while in the service. Rev. Dr. EDDY, of Bloomington, who has been connected with the Army of the Cumberland as Chaplain, has been designated as an agent to raise an endowment, in connection with the Chicago University, the interest of which is to be appropriated to the education and support, including board and clothing, of such children. The project, so far as it has been made public, is received with much favor. Hon. D. S. DICKINSON is to deliver an address in this city, on Friday evening next, in behalf of the enterprise. Our people owe this much, at least, to those who have given their lives for our common country. The children have been deprived of their natural guardians, and it is befitting that the public should step in and take their places. It is to be hoped that such enterprises will be inaugurated in many other parts of the country.

A SOLDIER'S HOME.

The ladies of Chicago, not content with providing a temporary place of rest and refreshment for all soldiers passing through the city to and from the army, are now engaged in an effort to establish a permanent home for those who have been disabled by the casualties of war—something after the fashion of the Greenwich Hospital. There are very many who are and will be so far crippled as to be unable to earn a livelihood. They will thus be thrown upon the nation's charity in some form. Their pensions will be inadequate for their support, and the poorhouse is no place for those who have thus suffered in a common cause. The enterprise has just been initiated, and appears to enlist general interest and sympathy. There are already several living at the "Home" in this city, who have no friends, and who are wholly unfit, by reason of their wounds, for any kind of business or work. It will require quite a large sum to secure the necessary buildings, and for the maintenance of this class; but those who have the project in hand are confident of a successful issue of their efforts. Our people should show their grateful appreciation of those "scarred veterans" by thus providing them a retreat from poverty and want.

TWELFTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

The Twelfth Illinois cavalry, Col. DAVIS, which has for the past two years done such good service in connection with the Army of the Potomac, arrived here on Saturday evening, and was received with a most enthusiastic demonstration. It was recruited in Chicago, and most of its officers reside here. Col. DAVIS is a son of "Honest JOHN DAVIS," who was so long and favorably known in the counsels of Massachusetts and of the nation. On their arrival they were escorted to Bryan Hall, where a splendid entertainment had been provided, under the auspices of the ladies of the Soldiers' Home. Speeches were made by Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, Col. DAVIS and Adjt.-Gen. FULLER, who came up from Springfield to welcome the regiment on behalf of the State. The term of service has expired, but nearly all of the regiment has reënlisted for the war, and are home to fill up their ranks.

There have been several locally interesting cases of robbery, elopement, &c., in the city during the past week, but none of them of any great public importance.

BUSINESS.

Business still continues active, although there is a perceptible falling off in the general trade of the city. Currency is close and the rate of interest high—10 per cent. at the Banks and 12 to 15 at the Brokers. Everything else is high. The cost of living is such that a man needs a small fortune to pay board bills. Common boarding-houses are charging $75 per month for man and wife. Chicago is not very inviting just now to a man without money.

Receipts of grain moderate. Hogs are coming in by wholesale; receipts last week, 136,561; for the season, 338,471—being an excess over last year of 163,886. Sales are brisk and our packing-houses are in active operation. Prices are: Prime to extra, $4 60@$5 20; Medium, $4 25@$4 50; Common, $3 75@$4. Beeves, 6,367. Demand for slaughtering and for the army good. Lard is advancing. Owing to the scarcity of corn the yield is far less than usual, and so will also be that of first quality of Pork. Lake navigation may be regarded as closed. The upper Mississippi was frozen over last week.

## FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1863.

The prices of provisions show no symptoms of relaxation. Continuous arrivals from the Bannock Mines, for the purpose of purchasing in these branches of business, conduce to a stiffening of the figures asked by sellers. Be the causes what I have several times expressed, or otherwise, one or two facts will show the elevated estimation in which breadstuffs are now held in the City of Salt Lake. Three months ago, to have offered flour in pay for a load of wood in the streets, was to render oneself liable to be considered an idiot; now cash or flour is asked for, to the exclusion of the best store pay. In August, none but lucky ones could secure the cash for flour; now cash or its equivalent alone will fetch it, and in wholesale dealings that cash must be gold. Then, a Salt Lake merchant would furnish as much as required at $2 in "greenbacks" per 100 pounds. Now, at treble that sum, he hesitates to engage to furnish a thousand sacks during the Winter. These things speak for themselves.

I spoke of gold being required in large transactions. The chief reason for this arises westward. Salt Lake stocks must be liberally replenished from California. Hence, to the extremities of this Territory, westward and southward, legal tender is respected. Thence to the Pacific, the scene is changed. Secesh in Southern California, and the more enduring and otherwise superior charms of coin in the precious metal region, commencing with Reese River, ignore or eclipse the virtues of paper currency to a considerable extent, and this exerts a corresponding influence at Salt Lake.

Will prices rise, fall, or remain stationary? "It all depends." The general opinion is, that with wintry weather a declination will come, to be followed by a big and increasing rise next Spring and Summer. Now for the reasons. It is supposed that, with bad and cold weather, purchasing and freighting for Idaho will cease. But the Utah people, who never yet have had sufficient groceries or clothing, will continue to purchase such things with their produce at such prices as it will fetch, which prices will slacken with the slackening demand for it.

There is one contingency which may nullify the above reasons. If any capitalist, presuming upon the anticipated demand next Spring, should continue to buy up largely during the Winter, prices cannot decline seriously, but will increase, or at least remain near their present figures.

Without pretending to prophetic powers, it does not seem difficult to guess that next Spring an extra breadth of small grains will be sown in Utah.

Passing to another subject, the talk is that a newspaper will soon be published here under "Gentile" auspices. Somehow or other, the newspapers of Salt Lake are not very successful as candidates for popularity. The *Deseret News*, under its last relishing editor, was too blunt in delivering its views—too outspoken. Under the new *régime*, the weekly bill of fare is not generally considered particularly attractive nor appetizing. Not that I would convey the idea that the Mormon public is in anywise surfeited with literary luxuries. Without descending to minutiæ, the following presentation will give a good view of said weekly Bill of fare: "Telegraphic," "Salt Lake Sermon," "Dig at the Merchants," "Eulogy on Salt Lake Theatricals," "Local Letter or Essay," "Bit of Horticulture," "Advertisements," "Large clippings from outside papers to fill up the big chinks, *ad infinitum*."

With the above pattern, any tyro could "make up" the *News* from week to week. There is some variety, with very few variations. Conducted on this principle, it would be scarcely fair to presume upon preëminent success for the paper.

There is ample room for a liberal, civil, respectable, independent, live newspaper in this Territory. The *Valley Tan* was a failure, because every Mormon considered it his deadly enemy, and not the most respectable one either—a paper established expressly to war against him. No paper published on such a platform can be a paying institution, while the "Gentile" influence here is so limited. To pay, a paper issued in this city, and not under Mormon control, must devote itself to the information of the people, and carefully abstain from blind, prejudiced, bitter attacks upon either "Gentile" or "Mormon." To "run a muck" upon everything "Mormon" was the fatal mistake of the *Valley Tan*. There is some virtue among both "Mormons" and "Gentiles," and it may be very brave, but it cannot be very wise, to harp ever and only upon the vices real or supposed of any large section of a community.

An able, enterprising newspaper of the right sort would be a success at Salt Lake, but a rabid sheet, descending to cliquism, would have some staunch friends, and a legion of bitter and powerful enemies.

A spell of beautiful, dry, mild weather has closed with rain, sleet and prospects of a stormy time for several days. The mountains assume their Wintry drapery, and indications are that the valleys will soon follow suit. The mountains and plains eastward must have been bathed in heavy storms for some time, for the last week or two the mail matter has been very tardy in pulling through.

At the theatre Mr. and Mrs. IRWIN have appeared twice in "The Lady of Lyons" and once in "Ingomar." They are very well received, being considerably in advance of the local stars. The lady takes the palm. Both have entered into an engagement for a term.

A warning against intrusting firearms to children has just occurred in this city, in the accidental death of a youth, named LAMB, who went on the mountains with his gun, and was brought home mortally wounded by a premature discharge of its contents.

### Obituary.

THE LATE COMMODORE W. S. WALKER.

Commodore W. S. WALKER, who died in Boston on the 23d ult., was a native of Portsmouth, N. H., and entered the navy as a Midshipman in 1814, before the close of the war with England. He had previously served in the Quartermaster's Department of the army during the war, under his brother, who was Quartermaster of the troops stationed in and about Portsmouth.

His first cruise, says the *Advertiser*, was in the *Guerriere*, under Commodore McDONOUGH, in the Mediterranean, whose ship was the first American man-of-war that showed the Stars and Stripes in a British port after the peace of Ghent. As a Lieutenant he served in the *Independence*, *Brandywine*, *Warren* and *Congress*, on the West India and Brazil stations. While First Lieutenant of the last-named ship, in 1841, he was promoted to the rank of Commander.

In 1847, during the Mexican war, he was ordered to take command of the bomb-brig *Stromboli*, one of those vessels specially fitted and armed for the bombardment of San Juan d'Ulloa, which, however, did not take place, the castle, contrary to expectation, surrendering upon the taking of Vera Cruz by Gen. SCOTT. He commanded the artillery division of Com. PERRY's forces in the taking of Tobasco. In 1850, he was appointed to the command of the *Saratoga*, and ordered to the East Indies, sailing from Norfolk in September of that year, reaching China in April, 1851, when for nearly a year, as senior officer, he was in command of the East India Squadron.

In 1852 he was sent in pursuit of the ship *Robert Bowne*, which had been seized by the Coolies, and officers and crew massacred. He pursued them to Pat-ching-san, one of the Madjicosima group of islands. The coolies abandoned the ship, and escaped to the islands. Commander WALKER then landed 120 men in four divisions and scoured the islands for an extent of 30 to 40 miles with such vigor and success as to capture more than 60 of the desperadoes, whom he took to Amoy, where the leaders were tried and executed. In 1853, Capt. WALKER, with the *Saratoga*, joined the Japan Expedition under Com. PERRY and honorably participated in all the interesting events of the first visit of that expedition to Jeddo Bay, on return from which he was ordered to Shanghae to protect American interests in that quarter.

He was lying off that city when it was taken by the rebels, and by his prompt and judicious arrangements and firm bearing toward the rebel leader, completely protected American interests during the bloodshed and pillage that ensued. In March, 1854, he again joined Commodore PERRY at the Loo Choo Islands, with his ship, and was present at the negotiations and proceedings that resulted in the celebrated treaty with the Japanese authorities. In April he was ordered to take a bearer of dispatches (Commodore H. A. ADAMS) with the official copy of the treaty to the Sandwich Islands on his way to the United States, and then to take the *Saratoga* to Boston *via* Cape Horn. He arrived at Boston Sept. 1, 1854, after an unprecedented and honorable cruise of four years, in an unhealthy climate, which had broken down all his officers with one exception, and bringing with him the seeds of the disease which has caused his death.

He was complimented by the Secretary of the Navy for his services in the *Saratoga*, and received a copy in silver of the gold medal presented by the Board of Trade of Boston to Commodore PERRY, in commemoration of his services as commander of the Japan Expedition. For one year he was in command of the receiving-ship *Ohio* at this station, and in August, 1860, was placed in command of the United States steam frigate *Brooklyn*.

### The Housemaid Question.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I have read with a good deal of interest your articles as well as MME. DEMOREST's, with reference to the wages and condition of seamstresses. Your suggestion in your paper of 29th ult. hits the point, and if it could be carried still farther might result in great benefit to the parties under consideration. I would suggest that some means be provided for the surplus number to seek homes and remunerative situations in the country as chambermaids, cooks, tailoresses, &c. There is scarcely a town of any size but where from ten to thirty might find honorable employment at wages ranging from twelve shillings to twenty shillings per week, including board of course. In some instances three dollars per week has been paid to those well acquainted in the department in which they engage. In fact, the expenses from New-York would be paid by those who could get a good, honest and reliable girl, with the understanding that they would not get married and leave within a year.

I suspect that there is much truth in the remark of MME. DEMOREST, that the chief aim of woman is matrimony, and that they prefer remaining in New-York or other large cities, supposing the chance better there than in the country. If that is so, I think they are mistaken, for one reason that makes help so scarce here and elsewhere, is that most of the help is from the country about us; and the girls are, it what MME. DEMOREST says they should be, finding good and respectable homes as farmers' wives. Let me suggest that instead of meetings for strikes and the like, which generally does not result in much good, that an effort be made to send a proportion into the country, provided they are willing to go; and all would be benefited, a part by good homes and pay for labor in the country, the other by better pay at home owing to decreased number.

WELT.

REPLY TO A CORRESPONDENT.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

"Pretty Jemima," who wrote in last Sunday's TIMES, deserves to be severely rebuked for bewailing her misfortune of possessing an attractive face. All womankind are perfectly aware of the advantage that personal beauty possesses over ugliness of form and feature; therefore I have no sympathy for a handsome woman. She is generally successful in whatever she undertakes. No matter how deficient her education, or how weak her understanding, favors are showered upon her. Unfortunately, I possess an ugly face, yet manage to keep on good terms with my own sex, for no envy is excited by my plain countenance. I am tolerably successful in keeping a situation "out to service," for my mistress considers me a reliable person to leave home with her husband on a quiet Sunday afternoon. The young lady of the house generally selects me to carry her little missives, feeling perfectly secure in the messenger. But to return to my subject—"Jemima" is seemingly in great distress concerning her nice face, the attractiveness of which prevents her permanent engagement in any situation where there are marriageable daughters, or plain-looking mammas. Now the fault does not entirely rest with the handsome profile of "Jemima," who is certainly not responsible for her looks; but with the gentleman of the house, who should be censured for his transgressions. Why does he always speak pleasant words to a poor housemaid? Why should he give so much of his sympathy (when it is not needed or called for) to a girl who deserves a reprimand for neglecting her duties? Why does he request his wife to have more patience and forbearance with the "poor girl," who will soon learn the ways of the family, if she is only properly taught? Why does this knight-errant appeal to this damsel in distress to bring him his slippers, and then thank her so very kindly, as if to banish from her mind the scoldings of his complaining wife? And can you tell me why this amiable and forbearing individual, who takes so much interest in his household affairs, (if the chambermaid be pretty,) should, when walking out with his wife, turn and look after every attractive face, and insist upon looking in at all the shop windows, when it is only an excuse to catch a glimpse of a skirt just passing around the corner? Certainly these awful evils in society can be remedied. But not until the master of the house learns to mind his own business, and attend strictly to reading his TIMES. When the gentlemen thus govern themselves, pretty lassies will have no difficulty in earning an honest living.

EXPERIENCE.

### High Price of Coal.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I have recently read several articles on the subject of the *extraordinary* high price of coal, to which the community is now subjected without any adequate cause therefor, and in which many different remedies for the evils have been suggested. I would ask if it can be possible that the *Legislatures* of the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and New-Jersey have conferred upon irresponsible or private parties the exclusive privilege of the carrying trade over or on their canals and railroads without reserving the right to control or supervise their operations in any respect? We are told upon good authority that coal is worth only $1 62 to $2 62 per ton delivered on board the canal-boats or railroad cars in Pennsylvania; and yet no parties or private individuals are allowed to transport any coal by their canals or railroads except the owners of these close corporations, who are now literally robbing the community out of hundreds of thousands of dollars to satisfy their insatiable thirst for gain. Now, Messrs. Editors, there is no good reason why the price of coal should be over $5 or $6 per ton at the present time; and as a remedy, I would suggest that the citizens of every town and city in this State proceed forthwith to circulate petitions to Congress, asking for the abolition of the duty on all foreign *hard coal*. The Government is as much interested as individuals are, in reducing the present enormous price of coal; and both the Government and the community generally would be equally benefited by admitting foreign *hard coal* duty free.

A SUFFERER.

### "Broadway Pavement and Cruelty to Horses."

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I fully agree with E. Y. B., in his comments on this subject, in the TIMES of Saturday 28th, and I wish that he had gone a little further in exposing this *crying evil*. Cannot something be done to remedy it? Suppose a hundred men were set to work with steel chisels upon a given spot, for one day, and try the experiment by either cutting grooves or making, say, two holes in each block, would it not afford some foothold for the poor animals? But let what may be done, it is surely high time that this evil, even in some way, were remedied. Is it not a shame that on the principal thoroughfare of this great City, boasting itself of its religion, its public schools, its many charitable institutions, such scenes of cruelty should daily and hourly be witnessed? Can men with impunity abuse and torture the noblest animal which God has given him, simply because that animal cannot plead his own case by words? Ought not this very fact to be a sufficient reason why the horse should receive the kindest treatment consistent with his strength and the labor which he is able and willing to perform? Will not the inhabitants of New-York see to it that this work of reform immediately begins.

T. MOL.

### Blockade of St. Domingo.

The following official notice appears in the Washington papers:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1863.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. THOMAS SAVAGE, the Vice Consul-General of the United States at Havana, of the promulgation of a proclamation, of which the following is a translation:

PROCLAMATION.

*DON CARLOS DE VARGAS Y CERVETO, a Major-General* of the Royal Armies, Governor, Captain-General of the Spanish portion of the Island of St. Domingo, and General-in-Chief of the army thereof, &c., &c.:

Some doubt having occurred in regard to the fulfillment and meaning of the proclamation of my predecessor, under date of the 5th October last past, and in order to avoid all irresolution and uncertainty, making use of the powers vested in me as Captain-General and in Chief of this Army, I ordain and command:

ART. 1. The blockade of the coasts of the Spanish part of the Island of St. Domingo embraces only the ports, roads and bights not occupied by the troops of the army, and therefore are free those of St. Domingo, Samana and Porto Plata, as well as the others that the army and the legitimate Spanish authorities will go on occupying. In consequence thereof, Spanish Consuls may issue the proper documents to vessels that may be bound to such ports with lawful cargoes.

ART. 2. This proclamation will be published and circulated in due form for its punctual and exact fulfillment.

CARLOS DE VARGAS.

SANTO DOMINGO, Nov. 7, 1863.

NEW-YORK TIMES.—The NEW-YORK TIMES is second to no daily paper published in the United States, and is not only one of the best newspapers in the Union, but is one of unbending loyalty, giving at all times an intelligent and discriminating support to the Administration. We regard the TIMES as one of the most reliable and able papers published in the Union, and recommend it to all who desire a good Eastern paper. Its terms are reasonable, and its columns will abundantly commend the paper to every intelligent reader.—*Wooster (O.) Republican.*

## SPIRIT OF THE REBEL PRESS.

### The Crusade to Rescue our Prisoners—Prospects of Foreign Intervention—The National Cemetery at Gettysburgh Sneered at—Various Interesting News Items.

THE PROJECTED CRUSADE AGAINST RICHMOND.

*From the Richmond Examiner.*

The removal of the Yankee prisoners is exceedingly opportune, not only on account of the obvious consideration of the relief afforded to the city in the matter of supplies; not merely that it guards against the danger of revolt, by which we were startled a few days ago, but because it nips in the bud a new and brilliant conception for the capture of Richmond. The harrowing tales of the eloquent parsons, who have lately thrilled the "loyal" States relating to the unlucky captives now ushering in the cause of the "glorious Union," have produced upon that humane and enthusiastic people the same startling effect that the stories of the pilgrims to Jerusalem did upon the chivalry and populace of mediæval Europe. A new crusade is called for. Though nearly six centuries have elapsed since the last flickerings of fanaticism, which gave birth to the "world's debate," have expired; though the nineteenth century is considered exceptionally prosaic and devoid of enthusiasm, and the Yankees, above all other nations, regarded as entirely practical, and free from the picturesque follies of past ages; yet, strange to say, it is in the City of New-York, in the year 1863, that a crusade is proclaimed for the liberation of the Yankee prisoners and the taking of Richmond.

Hundreds of thousands of men, we are told, will rush to arms in the holy cause, and the great work be accomplished without delay. The Yankees are fond of historical tableaux. They like to reënact a striking page of history and to please their fancy with the idea that the brown-stone fronts of the Fifth-avenue, or the granite dens of Wall-street, inclose as noble spirits, and are as capable of conceiving romantic designs, as the turreted castles of the feudal time. The suggestion of a crusade—the most extraordinary and startling event in history—is exceedingly pleasing to them. We may look for the machinery, the stage properties, and the actors, to be speedily arranged. There is no difficulty about Peter the Hermit. BEECHER is the man. His fiery eloquence has been recently compared to that of the Apostle of the Crusades, and he is said to be very effective before a crowd. Under its inspiriting influence the pious feelings of the mob, which displayed its vigor in resisting the draft last Summer, will be worked up to the proper heat, and the cry of "*Deus vult*" will again rise to Heaven. Walter the Penniless will be more difficult to find. In the plethora of greenbacks, and the rich harvest of contracts, it will be no easy matter to discover a man of any parts who has failed to feather his nest, and is ready, from poverty, to undertake any bold adventure. No native Yankee can be found who has been so neglectful of the first duty of his countrymen; but the deficiency may be supplied by importation.

But where are GODFREY of Bouillon and TANCRED to come from? The Yankee Company is a very fair stock for ordinary occasions. In the legitimate drama they can manage pretty well. They can represent, with more than average ability, the standard types of classical heroes and patriots. With the help of the flowing robes, the elevated buskin and the "tragic strut," they can present us with a tolerable FABIUS and a fair POMPEY. Candor forces us to say that CATO and CÆSAR are entirely beyond their reach, while LINCOLN is completely out of place in his lofty part, and should be cast only for low comedy. But they should reflect that the business they now undertake is entirely new. They have made it their favorite occupation to cast gibes and ridicule upon the chivalry of the South, and can they seriously contemplate, at this short notice, a successful representation of a character not only new, but repugnant to them? Can they make a stainless TANCRED out of a BUTLER? a RAYMOND or a GODFREY out of a SICKLES or a BURNSIDE?

The idea of taking Richmond by a sudden burst of popular enthusiasm is not altogether fresh. Something of the same sort was anticipated from the fervor of the original three months' volunteers, who, the Yankees said, would march on to Fort Sumter without impediment. We have heard of such a body advancing for that purpose under one SCOTT, who is said to have distinguished himself in Mexico many years ago; reports have reached us of another body, upon the James River, under MCCLELLAN, (called sometimes the young NAPOLEON, for unknown reasons—as the most diligent investigation has failed to trace any connection with the senior of that name)—again, we have been told of a POPE, who was determined on taking the city without a moment's delay. This POPE's name was JOHN, but it is uncertain whether he is the legitimate successor of URBAN, who initiated the Crusades. Of late we have been threatened with the Fenian Brotherhood, and now with a revival of the holy wars.

So many unsuccessful attempts have made us feel tolerably confident in Richmond, and, should we hear of the departure of the expedition, we shall have high hopes that the "rabble rout" will meet with the fate of PETER the Hermit's followers, and whiten the various road with their bones long before they reach the Holy Land.

It is well, however, to be prepared for the worst. If Richmond is to be made a New Jerusalem, and the Libby Prison a Holy Sepulchre, we may look for prodigious results from new-born fanaticism. As in the original Crusades, after the destruction of the foremost undisciplined multitude, a more experienced soldiery may make their appearance. The Banner of the Cross may float upon the Chickahominy, and the mailed ranks of the Hospitallers and the Red Cross Knights storm the citadel of the Paynim. If they succeed, they will be maddened by the stories of the sufferings of their countrymen. As they disperse themselves in the exultation of victory over Broad and Main streets, they will find additional fuel for their pious rage in the names they will read upon the signs. As they gaze upon those names, of unmistakable Hebrew origin, they will fancy themselves divinely commissioned to complete the vengeance left unfinished by the first conquerors of Jerusalem. This two-fold motive, added to the love of plunder, will inflame them to frenzy. But the Jews will, probably, be the first put to the sword.

In view of this possibility, it will be well for the merchants of the two loyal tribes to dispose of their wares at once. The native extortioners will do well to imitate their example, as similarity of pursuit will lead to involve them in community of danger. Let them all, then combine to lower their prices, realize what they can, and be ready to flee from the wrath to come.

NO AID FROM FRANCE.

*From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 23.*

*We have always made light of the hopes of foreign* intervention, or even recognition; and have endeavored to turn away the minds of our people from speculations of this kind, to fix and concentrate them upon the only real hope we have—our own steadfast and determined resistance. Still we see in some newspapers urgent and irrefragable demonstrations addressed to the conscience or to the interests of foreign nations, especially France; clearly showing that France is bound, by her policy in Mexico, by her traditions, hopes, everything she holds dear, to recognize the Confederacy and make alliance with it. The Emperor's speech on the opening of the Chambers has been thought likely to shadow forth this policy, so essential to him and so useful to us.

Well, he has spoken his speech; and *there is nothing in it at all encouraging to us*. It is true that the prominence given in this address to European topics, and the slight mention of American affairs, by no means afford satisfactory data on which to conclude anything about his real purposes. He sometimes acts by surprises; when he thinks matters are ripe for action he may proceed another step in a long-determined policy, without previous proclamation of his intentions. Still, the silence observed in this speech, and the late action of his Government in seizing what are called the Confederate rams, may serve to show us that our cause is not yet thought to be in such a condition that France feels compelled to court our alliance *for the promotion of her views in Mexico*. We have something yet to do here at home; heavier blows yet to strike at our Yankee invaders; we have Tennessee to clear of enemies, and perhaps another invasion of Pennsylvania to make, under better auspices, and with more signal success. In short, the *Confederacy has its own work to put through, and its own independence to establish upon the ruins of the Yankee nation.*

Yet, if undue hopes of foreign friendship were always to be deprecated, undue disappointment at their failure, or postponement, would be quite as mischievous, or worse. Now, as before, our trust is in our own resolution, and the prowess of our own people. *If the Yankee nation is able to subjugate us, why we will be subjugated, and all the world will congratulate the conquerors. If we drive them back and crush* their power of aggression—if we resist manfully until their fictitious prosperity and fraudulent unanimity break up, then we can go in and finish the business in handsome style—and the same whole world will felicitate us, and court our alliance. So wags the world.

ANOTHER VIEW.

*From the Richmond Examiner.*

If the nervous interpretations of English journalists furnish the correct rule of interpretation of NAPOLEON's speeches—if, like dreams, his declarations are to be interpreted in a contrary sense, and his silence to be construed as indicative of dark and deep designs—then, in his recent address at the opening of the Legislative Chambers we may behold the augury of bloody wars in Europe, and draw hopeful deductions as to the probability of his intervention in our own affairs. The studied reserve with which he abstains from any allusion to that subject might be supposed, in the popular theory which regards the French Emperor as the Sphynx of the century, to cover a well-laid plan, with which the world is to be astonished, as by a *coup d'état*.

*It is perfectly proper, without indulging in any nonsense about French sympathy for us, or dreaming of an alliance on the basis of Southern against Northern power, to anticipate that the march of events may eventually force him, in the prosecution of a deliberate and determined plan, to assist the establishment of a Republic absolutely essential to his success.* The mode and the extent to which he may desire or find it necessary to do this, depend, of course, greatly upon circumstances, which are mutable and uncertain. Time may greatly modify his views, and they may fall greatly short of our wishes. His silence at present affords no proof of his intention to abstain altogether from activity on this side of the Atlantic. It arises from his indecision as to future course in the present immature state of affairs, or from a desire to await the proper occasion before committing himself. Whatever may be his plans in the matter, they are no longer regarded by the South as even an element of calculation. In her own exertions her confidence is reposed, and any extraneous influence which may come to her assistance will be regarded as a lucky windfall, hastening the consummation she is determined to achieve at all hazards and at any cost. * * * *

*We have reason to suppose that Napoleon sincerely desires a settlement of this continent, and are authorized in thinking that he has not abandoned the hope because he meets with obstacles in the way.* It is becoming a great nation to show, even amid cruel trials, that patience which accomplishes so much; and it is desirable that, if any potentate should aid us in our great work, his own interest should unmistakably lead him to it, so that we may not be supposed to have incurred a heavy debt of gratitude, or to be introduced to the world under the auspices of a munificent patron.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR TO THE SOUTH.

*From the Richmond Examiner.*

Had the Yankees quietly followed up the strategic advantages which they had gained in the long prelude to actual hostilities, we should have been bound hand and foot, without the possibility of effective resistance, and it was only the foolish impatience with which the merely cunning are so often cursed that saved us from annihilation, or, what is worse, assimilation to the condition of Yankeedom. They had compassed sea and land to make proselytes among us, and, mortifying as the confession is, subsequent experience has shown that we should have been too feeble to resist the stratagems of the Yankees themselves. Witness the Union men of East Tennessee and Western Virginia; witness the Southern renegades in the Northern army. Witness our extortioners, who out-Yankee Yankeedom.

The war has opened our eyes to the noiseless encroachments of our Northern neighbors, and a general desire has been manifested to debar the Yankees forever from settling on our soil. Some legislation may be necessary on this point; but if our Southern men of business go on as they have begun, the sons of the Pilgrims will find their brethren of the South even more difficult to deal with than the astute natives of the Celestial Empire. A far more important question for the safety of the State is the extent to which Yankee ideas have pervaded the structure of our society. Negro-worship is but the corollary of the modern Evangel of Labor, and if we once suffer the apostles of this gospel to hold their conventicles and gather in their converts throughout the Confederacy, we may bid a long good-bye to all our dreams of social order. We called it a modern Evangel, but it is, in truth, as old as the pre-revolutionary poet, HESIOD, as old as TUBAL CAIN—as old as Satan himself, whom we have to thank for the sweat of the brow, which the Bible tells us, is a curse, and the horny hand which socialists would have us kiss in rapturous adoration. Even before the war the so-called "working men" had their candidates in our larger towns; and since the war we have seen in the very Capital of the Confederacy an appalling display of mechanic "gooseyism," which nearly frightened our worthy Representatives out of their propriety. Indeed, such is the arrogance of the few artisans of the South that well-meaning men, who, a few months ago, reveled in visions of the future development of the material resources of Virginia, stand aghast at the sequel of their dreams as they foresee the whole "chaos come again" of a commercial civilization; all the isms of the North, all the [illegible] of Germany, the phalansteries of French communists, the extravaganzas of English radicals, running riot through our Southern country. Mills and manufactories on every stream and in every valley would be a poor compensation for the introduction of such a crew of the sons and daughters of Belial; and no wonder that those who cling with love, which is often the highest reason, to the old framework of our society, shudder at the thought of a Lowell on the Appomattox or a Manchester in the Piedmont region. And yet they see no other future for the Border States of the Confederacy. Slave labor is to be withdrawn from the northern side of the James, and the country is literally and metaphorically to go to grass. The old lords of the soil are to migrate to the far South, and Yankees and Yankeefied Southrons are to dye the rivers of Virginia with indigo and copperas, and make her skies black with the smoke of her furnaces. Then the fatal process which led to the dissolution of the old Union, is to be repeated, and another fratricidal war inaugurated.

These vaticinations may be fulfilled, but if they are it will be our own fault. We see no necessity for the upturning of the agricultural basis in any of the Southern States. The inconveniences of the blockade have made us envy the comparative independence of the North in the matter of manufactures, and we have had sedulously dinned into our ears the exploded theory of antique politics, according to which every State must be self-supporting, every little canton must produce within its own limits all that it needs. All the experience of the last fifty years is to be thrown away, and Southern manufactures are to be fostered into a sickly life by Tariff pap, under the supervision of nursing fathers and nursing mothers of the Protectionist school. We are to forget that war is an episode and not a normal state; and we are to waste our capital in order to meet the requirements of a heavy insurance policy.

But suppose, for the sake of argument, that after the war is over manufactures will be found to pay in the South. Even then we are not disposed to admit that our social system will necessarily undergo a radical change, and we shall be forced to import laborers from abroad, and with those laborers the germs of Red Republicanism and its kindred tares. An easier solution of the problem is found in the advanced intelligence of our slave population, who are, in some respects, not a whit behind the operatives of Lancashire. When the blacks cease to be profitable in the field we can transfer them to the workshops; and the more elaborate the fabric the more minute the sub-division of labor—the easier will be the management of the race, the less the danger from the thievish propensities of this peculiar people. Everybody knows, although everybody seems determined to blink at the disagreeable fact that of late years all the higher orders of slaves, such as domestic servants and mechanics, have been bent on the acquisition of money, which they either hoard with senseless avarice or spend with reckless profusion, and how fearfully the highbred tradition, which forbids the close inspection of a servant's *pecalium*, has told on our domestic economy during this war, every housekeeper in the land knows by sad experience. No wonder that the negroes do not feel the war, when the necessaries of life are secured to them by the system, and their extra labor, which is often their only real labor, and their daily pilferings, enable them to indulge in luxuries which are banished from their masters' tables. That we have to guard against the growth of this evil, *the history of all slaveholding nations shows but* too plainly. An imitative race, the negroes of the South, down to a certain period, followed the lead of their careless, improvident masters; and now that every one in civil life is endeavoring to amass wealth, the new direction is as readily taken by these servile copyists of the vices of their superiors. Hence we have said that such slave labor as may not be profitable in agricultural or domestic servitude should be employed in those manufactures which require a variety of independent processes, rather than in the more simple handicrafts, for which alone negro operatives have been declared fit. Opportunities for theft they will still find, but they will not be able to make such a wholesale disposition of their time and labor as they are doing now, and as they will do in larger measure, if the rights of the master are not insisted on with more rigor than has been the case hitherto. At all events, the capacity of the negro race for manufacturing operations, not simply for the heavy work of the foundry and the flouring-mill, but for the production of delicate fabrics of every kind, deserves a series of careful experiments at the hands of those who wish, on the one hand, to see our system of Slavery perpetuated and developed, and on the other, to prevent the rise of a mere mechanical class, which, by its license, its half-education, its narrow views, its low moral standard, has endangered every form of free *government and has always proved the worst foe* to social order.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURGH—CHARACTERISTIC RIBALDRY.

*From the Richmond Examiner.*

The dramatic exhibition at Gettysburgh is in *thorough keeping with the Yankee character*, and its minor incidents, admirably suited to their present condition, and to the usual dignity of their chosen chief. There was the wonted Yankee line of theatrical display—the substitution of glittering foil and worthless paste for real brilliants and pure gold. Stage play, studied attitudes, and effective points were carefully elaborated, and presented to the *world as the honest outpourings of a nation's* heart. In spite of shoddy contracts, of universal corruption, and cruel thirst for Southern blood, these people have ideas of the great virtues and lofty qualities which ennoble a nation. Though not suggested by their own feelings, they have read of them in books, know they command the admiration of the world, and determined accordingly to have a grand imitation of them, suitable to the magnitude of the occasion, and appropriate to the natural promptings of generous hearts, warmed into sympathy and feeling by the incidents of the war.

It is easy to see, that the whole affair was formed upon a classic model. The Yankees have an invincible conviction that they are the successors of the Romans in empire, and of the Athenians in genius. While in their conduct toward other nations they exhibit one idiosyncrasy of the former, who thought that the whole system of international law was intended for the behoof of Rome, and that the rights, or even existence, of other nations was entirely subsidiary to that purpose, in their writings and speeches they are disposed to imitate the latter, though, of course, restrained, in great measure, by their less extensive acquaintance with their language and literature. Accordingly, the stern virtue and lofty patriotism of the Roman is brought upon the scene, while to Mr. EVERETT, as a distinguished Hellenist, is committed the duty of celebrating the virtues of the departed Yankee heroes, whether they came from the vine-clad banks of the Rhine, the verdant fields of Erin, or the granite rocks of New-England.

Mr. EVERETT was equal to the occasion. He took down his Thucydides, and fancied himself a PERICLES, commemorating the illustrious dead. The music, the eloquence, the bottled tears and hermetically

[illegible] in honor of the heroes, when [illegible] in Ireland, [illegible] in Germany, or [illegible] in the streets of New-York.

So far the play was strictly classic. To suit the general public, however, a little admixture of the more irregular romantic drama was allowed. A vein of comedy was permitted to mingle with the deep pathos of the piece. This singular novelty, and deviation from classic propriety, was heightened by assigning this part to the chief personage. Kings are usually made to speak in the magniloquent language supposed to be suited to their elevated position. On the present occasion LINCOLN acted the clown. He declined to speak for fear he should perpetrate a folly. A scrupulous adherence to this course would deprive the world of much of his eloquence, both written and spoken. Such, too, was the opinion of his people, judging of the little badinage which passed between him and a member of the crowd, in which it was taken for granted that he could only avoid talking nonsense by holding his tongue.

This little incident gave a pleasing picture of manners, and recalls the stories of the familiarity which, in rude times and nations, is allowed between absolute sovereigns and their people. Thus might a Calmuck chief be addressed by one of his warriors; such coarse jokes be indulged by a Hunnish leader and his followers. We are permitted to witness the intermediate state of transition from Republicanism to empire, where, after absolute power has been established, vestiges of Democratic manners remain, before time has invested authority with the dignity and pomp of a court.

Nothing more strongly distinguishes the genuine spirit of modern constitutional liberty from the pinchbeck counterfeit, so often made to do duty in its stead, than the puerile attempt at classical imitation which infects the latter. From the time when the lawgivers of the French Republic enthroned the Goddess of Reason and gave Latin names to the months, all the makers of spick-span Constitutions, intended to turn out a first-rate article of liberty, have, like their archetype of the Revolution, clothed themselves in the draperies of Greece and Rome. In the names of Senator and Consul, something of the Roman majesty has been supposed to dwell. In the forms of Greek Republicanism, the genius of freedom seems to linger. In all these imitations, experience has shown that no institution can secure the boon of liberty to a people unless they are founded upon an adaptation to their character and customs.

## GEN. D. H. HILL.

The annexed letter from the War Department to Gen. D. H. HILL was written in reply to the demand of that officer for a Court of Inquiry into the cause of his relief from the command of the Army of Tennessee:

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Nov. 20, 1863.

*Lieut.-Gen. D. H. Hill:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 13th instant, requesting that a Court of Inquiry may be ordered to investigate your conduct while connected with the army in Tennessee, has been submitted to the Secretary of War. In reply, I am instructed to say that, after careful consideration of the subject, there does not appear any adequate cause to justify an order for such a Court. No charges have been preferred by your commanding General or others against you, and no complaint even of your military conduct has been addressed to the Department. You have been simply relieved from duty at the request of the Commanding General.

Your own military experience will readily satisfy you that the relief of an officer from his command constitutes no ground for a Court of Inquiry, and to allow it to be such could not fail to be prejudicial to the service. Other considerations than those of military delinquency, such as contrariety of views, want of harmony, or the like, may have well induced such application. Indeed, with an officer of your past service and approved gallantry, military delinquency is a presumption not to be indulged by any one, and certainly not in the absence of all charges of complaint sanctioned by the Department. No injustice, therefore, is done you, as certainly no reflection on your well earned military reputation is intended by the Department in declining, from general considerations for the interest of the service, to grant a Court of Inquiry on your application.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector-General.

## THE CHURCH MILITANT.

A BISHOP IN THE WAR.

Dr. ELLIOTT, the Bishop of Georgia, in a late sermon preached in Savannah, said:

"Forward, my hearers, with our shields locked and our trust in God, is our only movement now. It is too late even to go backward. We might have gone backward a year ago, when our armies were victoriously thundering at the gates of Washington, and were keeping at successful bay the Hessians of the West, had we been content to bear humiliation for ourselves and degradation for our children; but even this is no longer left us. It is now victory or unconditional submission—submission, not to the conservative and Christian people of the North, but to a party of infidel fanatics, with an army of needy and greedy soldiers at their backs. Who shall be able to restrain them in their hour of victory? When that moment approaches, when the danger shall seem to be over and the spoils are ready to be divided, every outlaw will rush to fill their ranks, every adventurer will rush to swell their legions, and they will sweep down upon the South as the hosts of ATTILA did upon the fertile fields of Italy. And shall you find in defeat that mercy which you did not find in victory? You may slumber now, but you will awake to a fearful reality. You may lie upon your beds of ease, and dream that when it is all over you will be welcomed back to all the privileges and immunities of good citizens, but how terrible will be your disappointment! You will have an ignoble home, overrun by hordes of insolent slaves and rapacious soldiers. You will wear the badge of a conquered race. Pariahs among your fellow-creatures, yourselves degraded, your delicate wives and gentle children thrust down to menial service, insulted, perhaps dishonored. Think you that these victorious hordes, made up in the large part of the sweepings of Europe, will leave you anything? As well might the lamb expect mercy from the wolf. Power which is checked and fettered by a doubtful contest is very different from power victorious, triumphant and irresponsible. The friends whom you have known and loved at the North, who have sympathized with you in your trials, and to whom you might have looked for comfort and protection, will have enough to do then to take care of themselves. The surges that sweep over us will carry them away in its refluent tide. Oh! for the tongue of a prophet, to paint to you what is before you, unless you repent and turn to the Lord, and realize that His hand is upon all them for good that seek Him. The language of Scripture is alone adequate to describe it: 'The earth mourneth and languisheth; Lebanon is ashamed and hewn down; Sharon is like a wilderness. They that did feed delicately are desolate in the streets; they that were brought up in scarlet embrace dunghills. They ravished the women of Zion and the maids in the cities of Judah. They took the young men to grind, and the children fell under the wood. The joy of our heart is ceased; our dance is turned into mourning. The crown has fallen from our head; woe unto us that have sinned.'"

## CAN A CLERGYMAN BE A SUBSTITUTE?

*From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 23.*

CONFEDERATE STATES COURT—*Judge Halyburton, Presiding—H. H. Aylett, District-Attorney.*—The application of EDWARD E. ORVIS for a discharge from the Confederate States army, on the ground that he was a minister of the Gospel, came up in this Court yesterday.

ORVIS was charged, while claiming exemption as a minister of the Gospel, with engaging, for the sum of $1,000, to become a substitute for FAYETTE ALLEN, of Halifax, and for this purpose entered the company of Capt. CROPPER, which was afterward disbanded. After the disbanding of the company, ORVIS returned to King William, and, according to his own statement, commenced the practice of law, in conjunction with his ministerial duties.

When the case was called, ORVIS took the stand and managed his own case. He read numerous affidavits showing that he was recognized as an authorized minister of the Gospel, and also produced the certificate of the members of Jerusalem Church, in King William, showing that he was now, and had been, for the most part of seven years, the minister at that Church. On one of the documents, which was used as evidence, on both sides was an indorsement of the law clerk of the Secretary of War, taking the ground that a man could not be a minister of the Gospel and a practitioner at the bar at one and the same time. He begged leave to join issue with both the law clerk and the District Attorney. He alluded to the fact that the twelve Apostles were fishermen, but were, nevertheless, faithful followers of our Lord and Saviour. Jesus Christ himself once engaged in the same business. Paul was a tent-maker; besides, numbers of others alluded to in the Bible, followed different avocations from that of preaching. He contended that ministers of the Gospel in the small counties were compelled to combine other avocations with their ministerial duties, to enable them to support their families. He admitted that he had engaged as the substitute of FAYETTE ALLEN, but that CROPPER's company was disbanded, and, therefore, the Government had no claim on him; but he did feel under some obligations to Mr. ALLEN, and he has so informed him.

Attorney AYLETT responded at length, contending that at the time ORVIS enlisted in Capt. CROPPER's company, as substitute for FAYETTE ALLEN, he enlisted *for the war*, in the general service, and not simply to do duty in the company to which he so enlisted; that, by his voluntarily relinquishing his clerical duties, and accepting in lieu thereof the substitute money, ($1,000,) which was paid to him by ALLEN, (and, as had been known, that sum was nearly all that ALLEN could rake and scrape,) ORVIS divested himself of all right to claim exemption on the ground of his being a clergyman, and the District-Attorney insisted that, so far from ORVIS being a clergyman, he was now a practicing lawyer, and liable to service as such substitute for the war.

The case was continued till to-day.

## THE BATTLE IN FRONT OF CHATTANOOGA.

*From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 30.*

For the first time in a great battle Confederate troops have been put to flight by the enemy. There is no doubt we were greatly outnumbered, but this disadvantage was largely compensated by our superiority of ground. We held Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, positions very strong naturally, and [illegible] BRAGG must have considered them well nigh impregnable, else he would not have chosen the occasion when the enemy, all along superior to him in numbers, had been heavily reinforced, to send off a large detachment of his own army on a distant expedition. There will hardly be any division of opinion as to the cause of the unwonted and most painful spectacle of a whole wing of a Confederate army giving way under the onsets of their Yankee assailants, and breaking into a disorderly flight.

Unprecedented as is the melancholy occurrence, it cannot have taken the public by surprise—for, however little the people may understand of the mysteries of military science, common sense teaches them that confidence in the capacity of the commander is an essential element of success to an army. We find no fault with Gen. BRAGG. Doubtless he did the best he could. It is no fault of his that he has held a command for which he was incompetent. *We give him credit for gallantry as a soldier and devotion as a patriot. If it did not please his Maker to endow* him with the great and rare faculties that constitute the successful military leader, no just mind will find in that defect cause for denunciation or censure.

## SOUTHERN NEWS ITEMS.

—The Abingdon *Virginian* learns from good authority that a small body of Yankees came up to Jonesville on Friday, the 6th, from the Gap, and committed all sorts of depredations. They burnt the Academy and Masonic Hall, set fire to a church, and stole all the horses, cattle, grain and negroes they could find. "When it is remembered," remarks the *Petersburgh Express*, "that there are abundant supplies in Lee—enough to Winter a division of our army—it is almost criminal to permit these depredations—especially when a battalion of men could prevent it."

—Watson's battery, raised by some Louisiana planters and equipped entirely at their own expense, is now preparing for a complete battery of 32-pound Parrott's, at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars. *It has negro drivers, which are also the property of the Company.* The new battery is intended to operate on the Mississippi, and the Richmond *Enquirer* expects, from the character of the officers and men, that the Yankees in that quarter will soon hear thunder from it.

—At a sale of negroes in Abbeville District, South Carolina, John, 22 years old, brought $4,700; George, 10 years, $4,500; Olive, 23 years, $4,100; Lewis, 24 years, $4,025; Laura, $4,050; Rachel, $4,000; Eliza and four children, $8,150; Martha and one child, $5,005; Emily and five children, $6,800; Malissa, 10 years, $3,150; Alfred, 12 years, $3,250; Charley, 12 years, $3,600. Forty negroes, old and young, brought $88,680.

—A late issue of the *Mississippian* says: "Our latest advices from Arkansas indicate that Gen. HOLMES is about to resume command of the army in that State. The intelligence throws a damper upon our hopes for the success of our forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Gen. PRICE is the man whom the army and the people want. He can lead the Western soldiers to victory."

—The Mobile *Advertiser* says: "Dr. PETERS, who killed Gen. VAN DORN, was captured a few days since on his plantation upon the Mississippi River, where he was engaged in selling wood to the Yankees. He professed to his captors that he was desirous of getting back into the Confederacy, that he might have his trial; but it would seem as if he could have found his way back long ago, had he desired it."

—Capt. W. S. WINDER, Acting Adjutant to the General, has left Richmond charged with the duty of locating in Georgia a depot for the keeping of prisoners this Winter. Americus has been fixed upon as the probable site, with accommodations for 6,000. It is contemplated to make Richmond the reception depot, but enough will be retained here to meet the occasional demands of exchange.

—It is understood that the model of the statue proposed to be raised by Virginia to the late Gen. T. J. JACKSON is satisfactorily progressing in Europe, and letters to that effect have been received from the artist engaged thereon. A meeting of the Executive Committee, charged with the execution of the statue, is called next month (the 14th of December) in Richmond. As yet, no time has been named for the completion of the statue.

—The Columbus (Georgia) *Sun* says that a countryman offered a cart-load of inferior turnips for sale, in that city, the other day, at *three for one dollar*, or thirty-five cents *apiece*. He sold the tops separately. These are the kind of men who complain of the "high prices."

—A few days since the people of Danville were addressed by Rev. Mr. HARRIS, of North Carolina, on the subject of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company, of which he is the agent. A subscription of $8,000 was obtained.

—Gen. PILLOW, with his Staff, has left for Montgomery, Ala., whither he has transferred the headquarters of his bureau. Being cut off from Tennessee, he removed to Montgomery to be nearer to his field of operations.

—A direct line of telegraph is now completed from Montgomery, Ala., to Atlanta, Ga. This is a great saving of distance—messages having heretofore to pass by the circuitous route of Columbus—and, it is said, will greatly facilitate the transmission of messages.

—At a public sale in Bibb County, Ala., a few days since, yokes of oxen brought from $390 to near $500; milch cows, from $50 to $175, and dry cattle in like proportion; all on three years' credit, with interest from date.

—The Richmond *Enquirer* of Nov. 18, says: "The Yankees landed a regiment of infantry in Mathews County last Monday, and say they intend to remain there. They are destroying property and taking the citizens' scanty supply of provisions."

—A letter-writer in the Mississippi army, says Gen. JOHNSTON's army is spread over a considerable extent of country. The boys seem healthy, contented, and in the best of spirits, having a plenty to eat and wear.

—The seeds of the persimmon, when roasted and ground, produce a beverage which cannot, even by old and experienced coffee-drinkers, be distinguished from genuine coffee.

—Last Thursday, Nov. 19, was observed as a day of Thanksgiving in Charleston. A discourse was delivered in one of the churches on the "History of the siege of Charleston."

—The Georgia Legislature has reaffirmed the position against reconstruction which it took in 1861, adopting over again the identical resolutions on the subject which it then passed.

—It is stated now that AYER is reelected to Congress from the Third district of South Carolina, by a majority of five hundred and four votes. His opponent was Mr. [illegible].

—The Rome (Georgia) *Southerner* learns that thirty days' furloughs are being granted to the farmers in the State forces, for the purpose of allowing them to sow wheat.

—The Military Committee of the Alabama Legislature have reported unfavorably on the bill to increase the pay of noncommissioned officers and privates in the army.

—Two beautiful swords, intended as presents for Gen. WHEELER, have been manufactured by Dr. H. MARSHALL, at his sword factory in Atlanta. They cost $1,500.

—New engines and other rolling stock have arrived at Wilmington, for the use of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. Run the blockade, of course.

—People sometimes ask where Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON is. We learn from the *Clarion* that he reviewed the troops at Meridian on Wednesday evening last.

—Gen. BRECKINRIDGE received a present of a magnificent gray war-horse from the Twentieth Tennessee regiment while at Morton, Miss.

—Brig.-Gen. SLAUGHTER has arrived at Brownsville, and is appointed to the command of the Rio Grande, in place of Gen. BEE.

—A large mail left Houston, Texas, for this side of the Mississippi on the 18th ult. Another was to leave on the 5th inst.

—Lieut.-Gen. POLK and Staff were in Montgomery, Nov. 15, on their way to their new field of duty in Mississippi.

—Sugar-cane is selling in Jackson, Miss., at two bits per joint. Some of the boys chew it freely at that price.

—A bill is before the Georgia Legislature appropriating $6,000,000 for the support of soldiers' families.

—Col. JEFF. FORREST, the brother of Gen. FORREST, whose death has been announced, is still alive.

—A bill has been introduced in the Mississippi Legislature making Confederate notes a legal tender.

—Gen. FORREST has arrived at Okalona, Miss., where his new command is to rendezvous.

—Bacon is now selling in rebeldom at $3 a pound. Before the war it was 12 cents.

—Gen. COOPER, Adjutant-General, is said to be over 70 years of age.

—The crew of the privateer *Florida* are said to have made $10,000 each.

—There was frost in Mobile on the night of Nov. 10.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* suggests that Lookout Mountain should be taken possession of by the Government, as both a military position, to be gradually fortified as carefully and impregnably as England has fortified Gibraltar, and also as a hospital for the worn soldiers of the United States service.

## The Anti-Slavery Convention in Philadelphia.

SPEECHES BY H. W. BEECHER AND SENATOR WILSON.

At the Anti-Slavery Convention in Philadelphia, on Friday morning, Rev. H. W. BEECHER made a few remarks. He said that he would not detain the Society long, but wished merely to felicitate the Society upon the unprecedented success within the past few years of the principles which they represented. For twenty-five years he had lived on faith tolerably well; but sight was comforting occasionally, and he was glad to have enjoyed sight of late. Some of those who need sight to strengthen their faith are now falling into line in the Anti-Slavery army. [Applause.] He spoke of the heroism so long displayed by the members of the Anti-Slavery Society. We shall see in the future a repetition of the old story—men mobbed while they live, and splendid tombs for them when they die. All the signs of the times *indicate that God is now in earnest, and determined* to emancipate Slavery. [Applause.]

Mr. BEECHER was ready to stand shoulder to shoulder with those who are on the side of emancipation, without regard to their antecedents. He spoke of the rapid progress and growth of Anti-Slavery principles and sentiments. The last time but one that he was in Philadelphia he was escorted to the place where he was to lecture between files of policemen, and the municipal power protected him while he was speaking. Last night there was no necessity for this precaution. [Applause.] It had been said in explanation of this change, that he (Mr. BEECHER) had changed. Perhaps so; he was willing to be charged with having changed; but he was impressed with the conviction that there had been changes in other quarters. [Applause.] The speaker referred to his recent visit to England, and to the enthusiasm excited there at the mention of any of the prominent actors in the cause of emancipation. With some who are present Mr. BEECHER did not agree in all things; but they were all moving in the same direction, and he was willing to meet them at the termination of their march toward the end all had in view. After drawing a parallel between the Christian Church and the Anti-Slavery cause, Mr. BEECHER closed his remarks amid hearty applause, and left the hall.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, also made quite a long speech. After alluding to the difficulties with which the Anti-Slavery cause had been obliged to contend, he said:

"It has been my fortune during the last three months to traverse many hundred miles of country and to address my fellow-citizens in several of the States upon pending issues; and I say to you here, to-night, that the public men of the country generally, who support the Administration, have spoken as distinctly and clearly in favor of the overthrow of Slavery in America as do the men who now stand upon this platform. I rejoice at this. And we all know to-day that Slavery is the rebellion; that Slavery is in arms; that Slavery has dug more than a hundred thousand graves of brave men; that Slavery is warring upon our institutions and country; and I say to you, mercy to Slavery is crime against our country. [Applause.] As I stand here, to-night, I am filled with hope and confidence in the future. I belong not to that class of men who claim a victory before they have won it; I believe that victory is never sure so long as there is anything to be won; I say to the Anti-Slavery men here to-night, and to the Anti-Slavery women, too, that while you have a right to feel confident in the future, you have a duty to perform which will test all your firmness, all your devotion, and all your wisdom. We are to be tried. I tell you, Sir, this Government is to be tried. The idea was thrown out here to-day that should the rebel States surrender or come back they would hold their slaves. I do not believe that, for I have faith in the American people that they will never permit it. [Great enthusiasm.] But I will tell you what we would see if JEFF. DAVIS and his compeers in treason should lay down their arms. You would see that great Democratic party, which for thirty years has done whatever Slavery bid it do, the life of which is bound up in Slavery—you would see that party everywhere demanding that Slavery should live and the slave-masters be allowed to come back again and govern the Republic. And we would see some timid men among us, who are with us, but not of us, cowardly shrinking back, and asking us to make an inglorious peace, and reconstruct a system that will again deluge the fields of Southern America with patriotic blood. Yet while we are to be tried, if we are firm, true and faithful, we shall triumph. And the way to triumph is to assume that the proclamation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, emancipating three million three hundred thousand slaves in the ten rebel States of the Union, is the irrepealable law of this land; and this Christian nation is pledged to every slave and every slave-master, to the country, to the world, and to Almighty God, to see that every one of these bondmen is free, forever, and forevermore. [Great applause.] I assume that Slavery does not exist in the disloyal States; that every black man there is as free as I am to-night, and that the President of the United States has given a pledge to that effect, and that 700,000 loyal bayonets are pledged to-night to enforce that proclamation. And I say that, if there be any public man in America who undertakes to prevent the execution of that sublime decree, he should go down under the bitter and withering scorn of the American people.

A great deal has already been accomplished. The people of the United States, in November of the year 1860, went to the ballot-box, and, in spite of denunciations and threats, made ABRAHAM LINCOLN President of the United States. Two questions were settled by that election—one was that Slavery should not go into the Territories of the United States, and the other that the Slave power should no longer rule *the destinies of the nation. With reference to Slavery* in the States, we all said that we had no constitutional right to touch it. We said: 'It is a local measure; we are opposed to it; we talk against it; our moral power should be against it, and we will not be ruled by it. It shall not be extended, and if we destroy its power of extension it will gradually die, and in the course of a year or two pass away.' Now, that was the policy in favor of which the people voted in 1860. But the slave-masters leaped into revolution at once; and I tell you to-night, that the most trying times that public men who loved their country ever saw in America, were the months of January and February, 1861. There we sat in the Congress of the United States, with BUCHANAN, President—a poor, weak, imbecile old man—with FLOYD stealing the public arms, with COBB breaking down the public credit, with THOMPSON intriguing to destroy the country, with the Democratic party all over the North expressing open sympathy with rebels, and telling us that if it came to blows the battle would be fought on Northern soil with doubtful results; one of the officers of the United States Government a sentinel at a secret society of assassins. Thus we floated on powerless, nerveless, while cowardly compromisers called on us from all parts of the North to accept that wicked proposition—aye, Sir, the most wicked proposition ever made in North America; I mean the Crittenden Compromise. We sat there calmly and let the storm rage; we were taunted with 'coolness,' but we bided our time. The President stole his way into Washington; we got possession of the Government; we still waited quietly, hoping that the storm would blow over. The traitors saw that it *would indeed blow over unless they did something* desperate, and so the order was dispatched to attack Sumter and fire upon the old flag. Slavery in the *pride of its power* fired upon Sumter, and to-day there is a proclamation never to be modified or recalled, making *three million three hundred thousand men* in the rebel States free forever. Slavery in the District of Columbia has passed away, and I thank God that I had the privilege of introducing the bill to abolish Slavery there. [Three cheers for HENRY WILSON were here proposed by FRED. DOUGLASS, and given by the audience.]

[One or two sentences of the speaker's discourse, at this juncture, were not heard at the reporter's table, in consequence of the noise occasioned by repeated rounds of applause.]

Then, in regard to Slavery in the loyal Slave States, let me say a word. In Maryland, this year, the full fair issue was presented. HENRY WINTER DAVIS—honored be his name—[cheers]—in utterances as clear and distinct as were ever uttered, assailed the institution of Slavery in that State, and demanded its overthrow. And, Sir, the honest slaveholders of Maryland, expecting to see the slaves take their places on the battle-field, and save themselves from going, voted to overthrow Slavery in that State by twenty thousand majority. Western Virginia has already pronounced the doom of Slavery, and taken her position with the Free States. Little Delaware, the other day, discussed this question squarely, and so powerful were the advocates of freedom there that the other side, the Pro-Slavery men, ran away from the field before the battle was fought. And in Missouri the other day we had the most extraordinary election that ever took place in America. The conservative gentlemen, under the apprehension that the radicals would take possession of the State and abolish Slavery immediately, rushed into Convention and passed a sort of Emancipation bill, allowing Slavery to linger a few years longer. But a bold, earnest and determined Anti-Slavery man resolved to make Missouri a Free State, and he lost no time in doing it. The State Government was against him. I am sorry to say that the Federal Government, under certain influences that I will not name, but which, perhaps, every man is aware of, gave no aid to their only true friends in Missouri. But in spite of the influence of a leading Major-General in the field, Missouri voted the other day in favor of immediate emancipation. Her soldiers in the field, under the lead of another Major-General, who was understood to be in favor of the gradual process, by a vote of 8,000 to 300, went for immediate emancipation. [Applause.] The State of Kentucky stands to-night the only one of these States that bears the banner of Slavery proudly and defiantly. It is a sort of breakwater against freedom. It overshadows our friends who are struggling in Tennessee to make that State free. But I say to those who are here to-night, that before one year passes over our heads, Kentucky will pronounce as clearly for emancipation as has the State of Maryland. The friends of emancipation there are increasing rapidly; they only need bold, earnest and determined leaders. The leading influences in that State are against us, but the people are for us. Kentucky, in the future, is to stand by Pennsylvania, New-York and New-England.

The speaker then referred to the fact that our armies in the field had given evidence at the recent elections of their detestation of Northern Copperheadism, and their love of freedom. He continued: I say to you that our armies in the field are little more than organized emancipation societies. Why, sir, I saw the other day a letter from Gen. GRANT, who has fought so many battles for our country, (enthusiastic applause,) yes, the hero who sent his legions up the mountains, and fought a battle for the Republic beyond the clouds—that General says, 'I have never been an Anti-Slavery man, but I try to judge justly of what I see; I made up my mind, when this war opened, that the North and the South could only live together in peace as one nation, and they could only be one nation by being a free nation. Slavery,' said he, 'which constituted the corner-stone of the so-called Confederacy, is knocked out; and it will take more men to hold the black race as slaves than it would to put down the rebellion; and,' said he, 'much as I desire to see peace, and long for it, I am opposed to any peace until this question of Slavery is forever settled.' [Applause.] That is the language of a leading General of our army. If you look at the vote of our soldiers, you will find that ninety-two out of every hundred have voted for the country, and to *ratify the proclamation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN emancipating the slaves.*

Allusion was made here to-day to the treaty negotiated by the Administration for putting down the Slave trade, and also to the recognition of Hayti by our Government and the reception at Washington of a Minister from that country. Allusion has also been made to the fact that the Attorney-General of the United States has pronounced the black man a citizen of the United States, [applause,] and that the Secretary of State, with all his mistakes and faults, has from the beginning given the passports of citizenship to black men just as freely as to white men. I say to you, ladies and gentlemen, you have been true to the bondman and to a proscribed race; you who, amid obloquy and reproach, have maintained the true faith—you who have told the nation of its sins, (and if the nation had accepted your advice this bloody war would never have come upon us)—I say to you here to-night to go home, not with the conviction that the work is done, but in the belief that the battle is being fought; that you have stormed battery after battery, and carried position after position, and that all you have to do now is to be as true in the future as you have been in the past. Be as inflexible as justice itself, and stand by the country; push on the men who are slow to act in the cause, and stand by the Government of the United States and by the President—a man, who, in my deep conviction, is as true an Anti Slavery man as treads the soil of the North American Republic. Create a public sentiment that shall stand by the Government, and by the liberty-loving men, who are resolved to uphold it until Slavery is sunk so deep that no hand of political resurrection can find where it went down. This crime of two centuries has brought the terrible war upon us, and if this generation is true to liberty and humanity, it will remain pledged to the soldiers of the Republic, to the emancipated black race, and to their slaveholding masters, to see to it that we heal the wounds made by the war, that we enlighten the darkened intellect, and that we make our country free and enlightened—a Republic to which the Christian world shall turn with admiration and respect."

The speaker retired amid the deafening plaudits of the audience.

## Views of the War.

LETTER FROM HON. M. F. CONWAY.

Hon. M. F. CONWAY, of Kansas, who made a speech in Congress during the last session in opposition to the Administration, has written a letter, dated Lawrence, Nov. 27, in which he says:

It is true that at one time I was opposed to the war, because I was afraid it might suppress the rebellion, which, if it had done any time in the first two years, would have restored the people of the South to their Federal relation, which included Slavery as a States Rights institution, and was in fact, nothing but the "Union" over again, or "as it was."

I do not think that I ought to be accounted particularly lacking in a rational faith for entertaining this apprehension, when it is remembered that the President and his advisers supposed at first that it was only necessary to call for 75,000 men to put down the rebellion with; and that hardly a public man in the North thought the thing would last over sixty days.

But I was also a little adverse because the war was conducted on a principle to make me fear its successful issue, when, in my judgment, it might better have been conducted otherwise. The authorities of the country assumed the rebellion to be a mere insurrection long after it had ceased to be such, when it was a fully recognized belligerent Power—the offspring of a revolutionary movement. The war was waged simply to effect an unobstructed execution of the Federal Constitution and laws, as they were then written; when it might have been to reclaim the Southern territory to the sovereignty of the Union. On the former ground it was necessarily unacceptable to such an Anti-Slavery man as myself; while on the other, nobody could have had reason to fear its success but the enemy and his allies. I felt provoked that the war should be prosecuted on a principle which would make any true patriot reluctant to see it brought to a speedy and triumphant issue. But there was another difficulty about the subject. I was also afraid that if the war was not successful—that if we did not put the rebellion down—the Democrats would put us down; that, as you say, they would carry the elections all over the country, and coming into power, would not be content with restoring the people of the South to their Federal relations, but would make new relations with them, which would not include Slavery as a State's Rights institution merely, but as national, constitutional institution—not as the Union as it was, but a great deal worse than it ever was. Nor do I regard this, at that time, as a visionary fear. It was a serious peril. There can be little doubt that in ordinary circumstances such would have been the event. My mistake was in not foreseeing that military exigencies would render virtually inoperative principles upon which otherwise such results are controlled. The reason, therefore, why I "proposed or thought of proposing a proposition," was because, first, I was afraid the rebellion would some day collapse, and consequently we should have to confront the leaders of the Southern army on the floors of Congress, and a resurrected Democratic party at the polls; and, secondly, because I was afraid that, even if it did not some day collapse, the reactionary party would come into power; and, operating with the South on the theory of unbroken Federal relations, change the Government in a manner to make it theirs more completely and securely than ever before.

These were my views. I present them to you as my explanation for having differed with you and most of my political friends. I offer no apology for having entertained them. I believe I had good reason for doing so; and, it is my rule to adhere to my own convictions of duty at all times, regardless of consequences to myself or to others.

Yet, as my fears have not been realized—as we have not suppressed the rebellion upon the theory of the impeccability of the Union, and as the Democrats have not carried the elections—but, on the contrary, as the rebellion has maintained itself, and we have, in my view, virtually recognized the seceded States as having no Federal relations whatever, but only foreign belligerent relations, and as, therefore, we pursue the war, not on any theory of "Union" rights or "States' rights" for Southern slaveholders, but in behalf of a regenerated nation for conquest—that is to say, for confiscation, emancipation, and reorganization on the principles of freedom—I am entirely reconciled to it; and shall stand by it to the end.

I am, furthermore, free to say that if I had known *beforehand the undercurrent of loyalty in the North* to the idea of freedom involved in the struggle—if its long period of *Pro-Slavery education* to which you refer had not led me to believe that the North would give way under the accumulated pressure to which it was subjected—I should not have wavered *for a moment* in my support of the policy of the Administration. For, although I might have preferred a different one, I should have remained content with this, in view of its ultimate results.

Thanking you for the friendly candor of your communication, to which it has given me no little pleasure to respond, I remain most truly, your friend and obedient servant,
M. F. CONWAY.
To J. C. VAUGHAN, Esq.

PROPOSED STEAM LINE BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL.—A meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Rooms of the Board of Trade in this city, by invitation of a Committee of the Board, to consider the expediency of establishing an American line of steamships between Boston and Liverpool. Mr. E. S. TOBEY, Chairman of the Committee, presided. Speeches were made by the Chairman, by His Excellency Gov. SMITH, of Vermont; Gen. STARK, of the Consolidated Railroad Line to Ogdensburgh; Mr. TWICHELL, President of the Boston and Worcester Railroad; Mr. GEORGE WARREN, of Liverpool, and by Messrs. J. C. CONVERSE, J. S. ROPES, ISAAC RICH, HAMILTON B. HILL, and other gentlemen of this city. The statements submitted to the meeting were in substance as follows: That our present means of communication with Liverpool are altogether disproportionate to the wealth and importance of our city, and inadequate to the requirements of our commerce; that our European imports are reaching us by way of other cities, and that in our exports of Western produce we are seriously falling behind hand. It was urged that the recent strengthening of our various railroad connections with the West, the advantages offered by the wharves, warehouses, and elevators at East Boston now completed, and the prominent position which Boston at this time occupies before the country, concur in rendering of the first importance immediate and energetic action on the subject. While Boston has precisely the same number of steamships in the Liverpool trade as twenty years ago, viz: two a month; New-York has on the average a daily steamer to and from that great transatlantic port; and even Portland, in the Winter season, has two and sometimes three arrivals a week from Europe. Being one day's sail nearer to Liverpool than New-York, and upward of a hundred miles nearer to Upper Canada and the West than Portland, Boston would seem in its situation, and with its present and projected facilities, to possess peculiar advantages for sustaining a line of first-class freight steamships such as it is proposed to place on the Liverpool route; and as similar vessels have done a profitable business at other ports, it was argued that where others have succeeded so well, we should not be likely to fail. The railroad gentlemen present not only expressed their decided conviction that the time has fully arrived for initiating this movement, but they promised such cooperation on the part of their respective companies as will ensure prompt and rapid transportation, and as will enable Boston to compete successfully in the vital question of rates of freight, for its full share of business between the West and Great Britain. We understand that another and larger meeting will be shortly convened to further consider the establishment of an enterprise which promises to be so remunerative to those engaged in it, and so advantageous to all the interests involved.—*Boston Journal, Dec. 4.*

## "Old John Brown."

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER—HOW HE FACED DEATH.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* publishes the following letter, never before published, written by Capt. JOHN BROWN, who was hung at Charlestown, Virginia, four years ago last Wednesday, to a relative and old friend in Windham, Ohio. It shows how calmly he contemplated death and clung to his opinions, even under the shadow of the gallows falling on him:

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson County, Va., 19th November, 1859.

*Rev. Luther Humphrey:*

MY DEAR FRIEND: Your kind letter of the 12th instant is now before me. So far as my knowledge *goes as to our mutual kindred, I suppose I am the first since the landing of PETER BROWN from the Mayflower* that has either been sentenced to imprisonment or to the gallows. But, my dear old friend, let not that fact alone grieve you. You cannot have forgotten how and where our grandfather (Capt. JOHN BROWN) fell in 1776, and that he, too, might have perished on the scaffold had circumstances been but very little different. The fact that a man dies under the hand of an executioner (or otherwise) has but little to do with his true character, as I suppose. JOHN ROGERS perished at the stake, a great and good man, as I suppose; but his doing so does not prove that any other man who has died in the same way was good or otherwise. Whether I have any reason to "be of good cheer" (or not) in view of my end, I can assure you that I feel so; and that I am totally blinded if I do not really experience that strengthening and consolation you so faithfully implore in my behalf. The God of our Fathers reward your fidelity. I neither feel mortified, degraded, nor in the least ashamed of my imprisonment, my chain, or my near prospect of *death by hanging.* I feel assured "that not one hair shall fall from my head without the will of my heavenly Father." I also feel that I have long been endeavoring to hold exactly "such a *fast* as God has chosen." See the passage in Isaiah which you have quoted. No part of my life has been more happily spent than that I have spent here, and I humbly trust that no part has been spent to better purpose. I would not say this boastingly; but "thanks be unto God who giveth us the victory, through infinite grace."

I should be sixty years old were I to live till May 9, 1860. I have enjoyed much of life as it is, and have been remarkably prosperous; having early learned to regard the welfare and prosperity of others as my own. I have never, since I can remember, required a great amount of sleep; so that I conclude that I have already enjoyed full an average number of waking hours with those who reach their "threescore years and ten." I have not as yet been driven to the use of glasses, but can see to read and write quite comfortably. But more than that, I have generally enjoyed remarkably good health. I might go on to recount unnumbered and unmerited blessings, among which would be some very severe afflictions; and those the most needed blessings of all. And now, when I think how easily I might be left to spoil all I have done or suffered in the cause of freedom, I hardly dare wish another voyage, even if I had the opportunity. It is a long time since we met; but we shall now soon come together in our "Father's house," I trust. "Let us hold fast that we already have," remembering "we shall reap in due time if we faint not." "Thanks be ever unto God, who giveth us the victory through Jesus Christ our Lord." And now, my old warm-hearted friend, "Good-bye." Your affectionate cousin,
JOHN BROWN.

## Recruiting in Montreal.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FEDERAL AGENT.

*From the Montreal Gazette, Nov. 28.*

A man who during the past month or two has attracted the notice of the Police, having been suspected of obtaining recruits for the United States Army, was arrested about 5 o'clock on Thursday evening on the Champlain and St. Lawrence wharf, by Detective COALLIER, who had laid a trap for his detection and by the agency of an intended recruit secured him almost in the act of sending said recruit to Portland. The man's name is GEORGE WASHINGTON WAITT, and he was stopping at the Eagle Hotel. A man named HAMEL received a proposal from him to enlist in the United States Army, with promises of liberal bounty. HAMEL consulted the Police authorities and was told to entertain the proposition and to keep the detective informed of his movements. The preliminaries having been arranged, HAMEL was to receive $150 on reaching the States, $300 on passing medical examination, and in the meantime to proceed to Portland to an address to be given by WAITT. According to the arrangement, HAMEL was to meet WAITT at the Champlain Wharf, but Detective Coallier being also in the secret, proceeded to the wharf, and finding WAITT there, took him into custody before HAMEL came, and HAMEL arriving soon after, WAITT was taken to the Police Station House, where he was searched. There was found upon him $11 in United States Treasury notes, a counterfeit $5 bill on the Saybrooke Bank, which he said he received at some railway station, and the original of the subjoined letter. This letter was mailed in Portland on the 24th and was received at Montreal Post-office on the 25th inst. The letter is quite explicit, although written in very bad English:

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 23, 1863.

*Mr. Waitt:*

DEAR SIR: I cannot take men unless they understand and speak some English. I cannot give $557 per man, and even $600 for some towns and can give in cash from $330 to $350 cash down, when mustered in, and if hard pushed can for some places that is to fill some town's quota $400 cash send such men as can speak English, and are sound and of suitable age along, and I will muster them right in without delay. I can find a place for 1,000 men as fast as the papers can be made out. I can also for men that want to get cash and not wait for Government can find a market for $500 cash down. If you find any veterans there, from our army with regular discharge papers I can get for them $750, and $425 cash down.

Truly, yours, W. P. MERRILL.

P.S.—If you should start with any, send a telegram and call them boxes of medicine, or say if you have ten men, that you send $10, so I can know, and Canadians wont know. W. P. M.

*To Geo. W. Waitt, Esq., Montreal, C. E., Eagle Hotel.*

This letter is evidently a reply to one from WAITT to MERRILL, asking the terms for recruits in Maine. A man named RAYMOND was examined in relation to the matter, before Judge COURSOL, and he stated that in the beginning of November, he had been engaged by Mr. WAITT to go to Pennsylvania, but subsequently was asked by him to aid him in obtaining recruits for the United States service. It was RAYMOND who made the first advance to HAMEL and afterward introduced him to WAITT. WAITT was brought before Mr. COURSOL, but he declined saying anything until he had consulted his counsel. The Judge said he would be granted every facility for his defence. He was, however, committed for trial at the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench in March. Bail will be accepted to the amount of $2,000 personal and two sureties in $1,000 each. The business is evidently a profitable one notwithstanding the difference in the currency.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The London *Star* has been favored with a view of "the Alexandra vase," the wedding gift about to be presented to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales by the Danes resident in Great Britain. The vase, which, with its base, is three feet six inches in height, is designed and wrought in oxydized silver, by Mr. JAS. BARKENTIN, of No. 22 Regent-street. The design itself is Danish in all respects. Subjects from Scandinavian history and mythology cover almost the entire surface of the vase, in the form of medallions on the sides, or in low, subdued relief on the intervening spaces; while the very chasing and minute ornamentation is in strict harmony with the wild, legendary character of the chief figures. Among the principal personages sculptured are the Fates, Deities and Heroes of the Walhalla, not forgetting those famous artificers the dwarfs. Among the historical subjects appear "Queen Thyra Dannebod superintending the building of the Dannevirke," and "Queen Dagmar interceding with her husband, Waldemar the Victorious, on behalf of the imprisoned peasants." The cover supports a statuette of Canute. On the stem of the vase are medallions of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales; on the base are representations of "The Viking Fleet," a landscape in which are shown a group of barrows and Druidical circles. Such are only a few of the subjects ingeniously designed and carefully elaborated by the Anglo-Danish artist. An explanatory inscription round the vase in Danish runs thus: "*Brudegave til Danmarks Datter fra Danske mænd og kvinder i Storbritanien,*" which means, when rendered into English: "Bridal gift to Denmark's daughter from Danish men and women in Great Britain."

—On Nov. 14, Mr. MURRAY's annual trade sale took place at the Albion Tavern, when about seventy of the leading booksellers of London sat down to dinner, and the following new works were sold: Mr. KIRK's *History of Charles the Bold* was first offered, and 1,500 copies were freely taken, Mr. MUDIE leading off with 750 copies for his library. Then followed 450 *Mr. Gladstone's Financial Statements*, 500 Dr. [illegible]'s *Bampton Lectures*, 500 Dr. PERCY's *Metallurgy of Iron and Steel*, 500 *Lyell on the Antiquity of Man*, 500 Mr. SMILES' *Ironworkers and Toolmakers*, 900 *Handbooks to the Cathedrals*, 2,000 Mrs. BARBAULD's *Hymns for Children*, 500 *Milman's Early Christianity*, 300 *Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds*, 1,500 *Dr. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible*, Vols. II. and III., 600 *Shaw's Manual of English Literature*, 500 Lord HOUGHTON's *Poems*. Of old-established works the following were sold: 10,000 of Mrs. MURRAY's Historical Manuals for Students, 1,200 JAMES' *Æsop's Fables*, 3,200 King EDWARD VI.'s *Latin Grammar*, 1,000 *Little Arthur's England*, 600 Dean STANLEY's *Sinai*, 4,000 SMITH's Latin Dictionaries, 3,000 SMITH's Classical Dictionaries, 7,500 SMITH's Greek and Latin School Books, 5,000 SMITH's Smaller Histories, 10,000 Mrs. MARKHAM's Histories, 1,000 SMILES' *George Stephenson*, 4,000 SMILES' *Self-Help*, 1,500 HALLAM's Works, 1,000 MURRAY's British Classics, 500 [illegible] *Undesigned Coincidences*, 300 Canon ROBERTSON's *Church History*, 500 [illegible] *Lectures*.

—The Provincial Council of Posnania (one of the Prussian provinces) [illegible] a short time since unanimously voted a subsidy to the Polish revolution and a monument to GARIBALDI. GARIBALDI, in a letter published in the *Diritto*, applauds the subsidy, but declines the monument. "As to the monument to me," he says, "I beg you will dismiss the thought of it. If you insist you will put me to the pain of saying that I will not accept it. As long as the soldiers of two foreign armies riot on our soil, as long as a stream of civil blood flows from the Trentino to the Strait, as long as the glorious remains of our national battles die of hunger or by their own hand in the midst of the insane rejoicings of our cities, as long as the boy wants a school and the orphan an asylum, as long as there are in Italy misery, chains and darkness, speak not of monuments, least of all of a monument to me."

—The *Athenæum* states that Lord BROUGHAM recently told a member of the National Shakespeare Committee that he regarded SHAKESPEARE *as a greatly overrated man, and that his esteem for the poet was* by no means high. Poor SHAKESPEARE. Lord BROUGHAM, by the way, is at present in Paris, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, is more active than many who have not all their years. Since his arrival in the French capital, he has had his photographs taken; they will soon be within reach of all who have any desire to possess them.

—The *Journal des Sciences et de l'Industrie*, of Paris, speaks seriously of a balloon omnibus capable of containing 250 persons, which is to make aerial journeys from the Place de la Concorde to the Bois de Boulogne. The subject seems just now to occupy men of science very much. Many letters have recently been read at the Academy of Sciences from persons who express confidence that it will soon be possible to navigate the air. All these letters have been sent to M. BABINET.

—According to the *Daily News*, there is a rumor, in the correctness of which the officers of the Royal Naval Reserve have firm faith, that the Queen, delighted at the rapid progress already made by the Reserve, and anxious to make its success a complete and established fact, contemplates giving the force a most distinguished mark of her royal approbation by appointing Prince ALFRED to be its commander.

—The Cunard Company have just completed a contract with Messrs. J. & J. THOMSON, of Glasgow, for three additional steamers, besides one they had previously ordered, thus making four new steamers to be added to their already extensive fleet. The names of the new vessels referred to are to be the *Cuba, Java, Aleppo* and *Zarifa*, all of which are to be large iron-built full-powered screw-steamers.

—On the first Tuesday after Parliament meets, it is stated that Mr. BUXTON will move the following resolutions: "1. That this House views the burning of the town of Kagosima by Admiral KUPER with deep regret." "2. That the burning of the town was not justified by the instructions issued to Col. NEALE."

—Mlle. PUSTOWOJTOFF, the Polish amazon, and late Aid-de-Camp to LANGIEWICZ, is said to have abandoned the profession of arms, and is now in a situation as companion to a lady in Gallicia.

—Prince ALFRED has been elected a member of the renowned Speculative Society of Edinburgh.

## DOMESTIC ITEMS.

—Among the conscripts from the New-England States sent to the Army of the Potomac were discovered many deserters from the rebel army and rebel prisoners, who had been released on condition of taking the oath of allegiance and pledging themselves to remain North during the war. It is supposed that some of these men were induced to enter the Union army from the want of other employment and the tempting bounties offered to recruits. Others, however, are believed to have entered our army for the purpose of deserting to the rebels when the first opportunity. To prevent any evil consequences resulting from the presence in our army of either class of these men, all those ascertained to have been previously in the rebel army are ordered to be detached from their regiments, and will be sent to the Northwest to fight the Indians.

—The colors of the Twentieth regiment of militia of this State, raised in the counties of Ulster and Greene, and commanded by the gallant and lamented Col. GEO. W. PRATT, have been presented to the State, and will form a part of the collection of State banners. The Twentieth went at the first call to arms to the defence of the Capital. After its service as a militia regiment was completed, it volunteered as a body, and went again into service for two years. A forcible illustration of its fearful and exhausting service may be gathered from the single fact, that when it volunteered for the second term, it numbered 970 men. Afterwards between 300 and 400 more were recruited into its ranks; yet it came out of the bloody battle of Fredericksburgh with only 300 men!

—Alluding to the consolidation of the New-York, Albany and Buffalo, and the Western Union Telegraph Companies, the Utica *Observer* says:

"The future manager of the great line thus formed—having its eastern terminus in New-York, and its western arms thrust into every part of the great Northwest—will be Col. ANSON STAGER, a veteran telegrapher. The headquarters of the line will be Rochester. EDWARD CHAPMAN, Esq., of this city, the capable Secretary and Treasurer of the New-York, Albany and Buffalo Company, will be retained in the service of the Company, and will remove to Rochester."

—The Princeton College Endowment is making excellent progress. Although the sum originally proposed was $100,000, it is not improbable that double that amount may be reached. Among the most liberal contributions is that of JOHN I. BLAIR, Esq., of Blairstown, N. J., who has subscribed $30,000 to endow the Chair of Prof. GUYOT.

—A farmer of the town of Camillus recently took to market in Syracuse, a single wagon-load of farm produce that brought him $1,509 50. The load consisted of two thousand one hundred and eighteen pounds of wool, sheared from three hundred and eighty sheep, which was sold for seventy-five cents a pound.

—The fine steamer *Spaulding* has been sold in Philadelphia for $81,000. She was built in New-York about eight years ago, is 143 feet on deck, 25 feet breadth, depth of hold 8 feet, and 300 tons burden. She is a large craft, such as are used on the Western waters.

—West Point is full again. It now contains 220 cadets, under the instruction of 25 commissioned officers; 97 have been admitted during the past year, all of whom were appointed from the United States volunteers.

—In a building of former bad repute in Jeffersonville, Ind., which is now undergoing repairs, have been found the skeletons of two or three women who were probably murdered there.

—The Lawrence (Kansas) papers contain a large number of administrators' notices, mostly of estates belonging to QUANTRELL's victims.

—In Troy the recent cold snap made ice strong enough to bear skaters, and it was industriously improved.

—Col. W. D. MANN, of the Seventh Michigan cavalry, is urging upon the War Department a plan for mounting a regiment of infantry in wagons.

—Energetic measures are in progress to fit up barracks on Rock Island, Ill., for the accommodation of rebel prisoners.

## Personal.

—JOHN JONES, Esq., father of the Hon. JOHN GLANCY JONES, died at Morgantown, Pennsylvania, on Sunday last, at the advanced age of 90 years. He was a native of Cærnarvon township, Berks County, and served as a private in the war of 1812. He received a classical education, and studied law, but never practiced. He was a son of Col. JONATHAN JONES, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, who fought at Ticonderoga in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Line of the Continental Army.

—MORITZ SIGEL, the father of Gen. SIGEL, died at Illenau by Achern, Grand Duchy of Baden, on the 17th of August last, after an illness of three days. He was born in Bruchsal, in the same Duchy, in 1780, so that more than the allotted threescore years and ten were meted out to him. He studied law at Heidelberg, married in 1819, was appointed Judge, and was a firm adherent through life to the liberal school in the politics of his country.

—The illness of President Lincoln is varioloid of a mild type. The Washington *Star* of Dec. 3 says: "The stage when the pustules mark out has passed favorably, and we are glad to say that he is in a fair way of speedy recovery."

—Hon. Lucien Anderson, who was recently a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, is an unqualified supporter of the Administration.

—Maj.-Gen. Cadwalader was serenaded in Philadelphia a few evenings since.

—Robert Dale Owen is in Cincinnati inquiring into the condition of the contrabands in that vicinity.

LEVIATHAN MAD.—Capt. HAGAR, of the bark *Tropic Bird*, which arrived at this port 29th inst., states that while on the Western ground, on the 1st of October, he lowered two boats after a large whale. Each of these succeeded in putting an iron into the monster; but were soon after struck and stove in pieces by him, when one of the boatsteerers, [illegible] Kane, of Dartmouth, was drowned. Nothing daunted [illegible] of the boats' crews, the Captain at once steered to their assistance with the bark, when the whale furiously attacked the latter, striking her under the quarter, [illegible] the whale then turned at once and again struck the bark under the bow, causing her to tremble from stem to stern. Night soon came on, and [illegible].—*New Bedford Mercury.*

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 6, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is TWELVE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition. It is $10.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

On Friday afternoon the rebel troops, in considerable force, again crossed the Rapidan, at a point above Raccoon Ford, with the object, doubtless, of reconnoitering Gen. MEADE's position. After news of the rebel advance reached the Union camps very heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Raccoon Ford, and it was reported that the light artillery, attached to the cavalry arm of the service, had succeeded, as on Thursday, in driving the rebels back again. The accounts from the Army of the Potomac, received yesterday, represent matters quiet, but give no further explanation of the firing on Friday.

Quietness along the lines of our army at Chattanooga has succeeded to the roaring of artillery and the hot stress of battle, and the troops, at present, find peaceful employment in repairing the railroad between Bridgeport and their camps—a matter of the first importance if they expect to eat their full rations during the Winter. The reported death of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, from wounds received in the late battle, is said to have received confirmation.

Advices from Cumberland Gap to the 3d inst. say that Gen. FOSTER had driven the rebels under LONGSTREET from Clinch River, and was in hot pursuit of them. There was little hope felt, however, that the enemy would fail to make good his retreat, as our forces were checked on Wednesday and a wide distance put between the armies. The column sent to the relief of Gen. BURNSIDE is under the command of Gen. SHERMAN, whose force is pretty certain by this time to have reached Knoxville.

Richmond journals, as late as the 3d inst., have been received at Fortress Monroe, and furnish us a rebel view of the military situation. There is very little, however, in addition to the accounts which have reached us from our own side. Much apprehension was felt lest LONGSTREET should be destroyed, and the departure of reinforcements for BURNSIDE was not a comforting fact. The admission is made that, in the fighting near Ringgold, the Union troops gained the day. The firing into Charleston by Gen. GILLMORE is mentioned, and several buildings have been struck. One woman was badly injured on the 1st inst., by the bursting of a shell. On the 1st inst., 127 Union prisoners, taken in the vicinity of Pine Run, were sent to Richmond.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, of the 20th ult., contains a dispatch from Wilmington, stating that thirteen large steamers, heavily ladened, ran the blockade into Wilmington on the night of the 19th ult.

### FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Columbia*, bringing two days' later advices from Europe, arrived at St. Johns, N. F., at 6 o'clock last evening. There is nothing of importance in the news. The European Congress still hangs fire, and it seems to be definitely settled that England will take no part in it. The London *Morning Post* asserts that the rumor of Earl RUSSELL's resignation is totally unfounded in fact. At Madrid a story was current that two American vessels had been sunk by Spanish men-of-war off the Island of Saint Domingo, for attempting to supply the insurgents with arms. The Poles continue the prosecution of their war for independence with unflagging ardor.

### GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. EWING, in command of the Department of Kansas, has issued an order discharging from service all scouts, spies and detectives lately employed from headquarters of the district of the border or of the frontier. Hereafter, whenever any civilian shall make an arrest, or seize property, he must, when called on, exhibit his authority from the General-Commanding, or of some officer acting under his orders, and give the claimant a memorandum describing the property. No seizure of property for "disloyal acts or practices" will hereafter be made except where such property is being used, or is about to be used, by persons in arms against the Government, or when such seizure is specially ordered from headquarters.

The Ashtabula *Sentinel* says, in noticing the arrival of Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS at that place, under a leave of absence from the rigor of the Canadian climate, rendered necessary by his health, the cold of Montreal last Winter having produced atrophy and threatened his life: "We understand Mr. GIDDINGS that, had his health permitted, he would have gone to prison, and permitted our commercial intercourse with the Canadas to have been suspended by operation of this process. But he felt that in his state of health such a course would probably prove fatal. He therefore entered bail, instructing his counsel, on the return of the writ, to move to quash the proceeding; and he expresses confidence that the Canadian Court will not be made an instrument for promoting the objects of Secessionists, who are evidently using SUMPATH as an instrument for assailing Mr. GIDDINGS, and getting up an ill feeling between the people of the United States and those of Canada."

On Wednesday the sidewheel steamer *Spaulding*, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, was sold by public auction in Philadelphia, by order of the United States Marshal, for $21,000, cash. She was built in New-York about eight years ago, is 143 feet on deck, 26 feet breadth, depth of hold 8 feet, and 200 tons burden. She is a large and formidable craft, such as are used on the Western waters.

ROBERT HELLER, the celebrated pianist and magician, expired a few days since in Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, from the effects of a wound received in an accident on the Baltimore and Washington Railroad.

Illinois has over seventy-five regiments under the immediate command of Gen. GRANT. Trusty surgeons and nurses will be sent by Gov. YATES as soon as they can get ready.

Capt. F. W. BROWN, a son of Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, has gone to Washington to seek a position in the Invalid Corps, in consequence of wounds received at Gettysburgh.

The rebels, 22,000 strong, under PRICE, MARMADUKE and CABELL, are reported to be concentrating in Southern Arkansas, with the intention of marching against Fort Smith.

The navigation of the Mississippi above Quincy, Ill., was closed by the late freeze.

Two hundred and eighty-five thousand bushels of oats were sent from Montreal last week to the United States, principally for the army.

Breadstuffs were depressed and generally cheaper on Saturday. Provisions attracted less attention, but were held quite firmly. Whisky was less active and a shade lower. Cotton was in moderate demand, as were also Fish, Wool, Seeds, Salt, Lathe, Lime, Leather, Skins, Tallow, Tobacco, and the principal kinds of Groceries. Petroleum was actively sought after by speculators at much higher prices, closing with a strong upward tendency. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops and Fruit. Freights exhibited less animation, owing, partly, to the high claims of shipowners. There were 610 vessels of all classes in port.

## The War and Its History.

As the war rolls on, one's pity for the man who is to write its history increases. Whoever he may be, he has before him the heaviest task that ever fell to the lot of an historian. There has never been a war so conscious as this one since wars first began. Hardly anybody engaged in it, from the Commander-in-Chief to the private, pulls a trigger, or draws a sabre, without taking all possible pains to have it properly recorded. Every man in the army fights and marches, as on a stage, in a full blaze of light, with the whole nation, and, for that matter, the whole world, filling the parquet and the boxes, and watching his minutest gestures, taking note of his dinner, his camp-fire, his horsemanship, his skirmishing and assaulting. In other wars the most distinction that any soldier hoped for was "mention in general orders," a step in promotion, or perhaps a cross, or star. Other fame than this was not to be had, or was only to be looked for in the pages of a quarto, long after the hero had been reduced to common dust. Of the great wars of MARLBORO, or NAPOLEON, or WELLINGTON, we know absolutely nothing beyond the general movements of the great corps, and the exploits of the leaders. All below the Generals of division marched and fought and died in the cold shade of obscurity. The great crowd of Colonels, and Captains, and privates who went into every action "burning with high hope," and eager for distinction, have passed away from the scene after thousands of daring deeds, and there is hardly a line to-day that preserves the memory of their exploits. Half a dozen private memories, half a dozen collections of "reminiscences," a few allusions in military novels, give us all we know of the soldiers of the past days, except what can be found in the cold and stately narratives of the great historians. Over the romance of war, or, in other words, over the moving incidents and hair-breadth escapes which checquer the lives of the individuals who compose an army, history has hitherto drawn a thick veil.

The common herd of actors was first thoroughly brought into public view in the Crimean War; but they never before found themselves so conspicuously placed as in this war of ours; and the record that is being kept of their performances is so minute and detailed that we doubt if any one man will ever be equal to the work of condensing it all into a great historical narrative. The labors of historians have hitherto been greatly simplified by the scantiness of their authorities. A dozen books, and, at the outside, two or three hundred pamphlets, have furnished the materials for the most voluminous histories we have, except, perhaps, GIBBON's. But even his labors, gigantic as they were, will bear no comparison to that of the fortunate or unfortunate scholar upon whom will devolve the labor of writing an account of the great rebellion that will bear the test of modern criticism, for modern criticism, it must be remembered, is growing daily more exacting. In writing history hitherto, the important thing has been, not to make a perfectly accurate recital of what happened, but to make one whose accuracy nobody else could impugn, and when all the sources of information were within the ken of anybody of ordinary zeal and industry, this was not a difficult matter. But after the historian of this war has read and collated all the files of the leading newspapers, for we know not how many years; all the pamphlets of note; all the Congressional debates, and debates of local Legislatures; all the messages, speeches and correspondence of all the leading functionaries and politicians; all the reports of Generals; all the "memoirs," "reminiscences," "commentaries" of persons figuring in the contest, and all this, *both North and South*; all the foreign speeches and debates bearing on it, it will still be impossible for him to feel satisfied that he has not recorded a thousand important incidents incorrectly. The true version of some of the most important events of the war may be found in a country newspaper, which is never seen out of its own county, or in one of the millions of private letters which are now being written about in every direction every day, and which will probably lie in old desks and bureaux all over the earth until disinterred for the purpose of confounding or perplexing some unfortunate and ambitious author. A standard history of the struggle will probably not be written in our time; and whenever it is, it will in all likelihood be the work of several hands. Some famous pen will begin it, and devote a lifetime and half a dozen volumes to the first two years; and then another will follow it to the close of the struggle in the field, and perhaps leave the story of the pacification to be told by a third.

QUARRELS OF COURT COMMANDERS.—If we are to believe common report, there was, during the late movement a disgraceful disagreement on the question of rank, in the face of the enemy, on the very verge of battle, among certain of Gen. MEADE's corps commanders. These disagreements among corps commanders have been one of the greatest afflictions of the Army of the Potomac. We remember but one council of war among them all, where the corps commanders agreed upon anything; that was at Gettysburgh, July 2. But there were two others at the same place where they disagreed; and but for a council of corps commanders Gen. MEADE would have attacked LEE at Williamsport, when the latter's army was divided by the swollen Potomac. HOOKER, at Chancellorsville, was induced, against his inclination, to call a council, and from that hour nothing was done. And so the record runs all through the Army's campaigns, up to this last affair, where one commander gets by the ears with another, because the other, his junior in rank, is assigned to a position and command of superior importance, by the Commanding General, who believes him to be the proper man for the place. Until this thing is stopped there is no hope for the Army of the Potomac. Its history is dotted all over with just such affairs, followed by just such failures as this last. Gettysburgh was a success because there wasn't *time* for a council before the battle commenced; but the councils held after the fighting was over, resulted in the same hesitating, indecisive policy.

Either the Commanding General of an army commands his army, or he does not. If he allows his subordinates to command it, then he ought to make them take the responsibility. But so long as the responsibility, and the credit, good or bad, attaches to the Commanding General, just so long should he exercise supreme control, and hold his subordinates to a strict accountability for the performance of their duties, and not ask their advice, or at least not follow it, unless it accords with his own judgment. HOOKER commenced right in his Chancellorsville campaign. He kept his own counsels, and some of his corps commanders were *piqued* thereat. But what if they were? The responsibility of the campaign was his, not theirs. There is certainly no just occasion for jealousy in the Army of the Potomac. Many of its corps commanders have had their turn at managing it, and probably others will have theirs. Any General's ambition running in that direction is likely to be gratified.

When a General in command of an army takes the whole responsibility, there is but one person to look to for results. If he proves incapable, so much the quicker is it demonstrated, and so much the quicker is he got rid of, and the country saved the humiliating spectacle of these periodical military quarrels. We sincerely hope we have seen the last of them in the Army of the Potomac.

## The Pay of the American Soldier—Bounties and Pay Rolls.

It is the argument of non-reformers that now, with the great bounties that are being given to men enlisting, the time and manner of paying them off is of little consequence, as the bounty enables them to provide ahead for their families and themselves. The argument only shows how little the real position of the soldier has been studied. First, it must be taken into consideration that a reform of the pay-roll is intended not only to benefit those men who are now going into the service, but more especially those who have already done good work for the country, and who are suffering under the present imperfect method. The recruit certainly gets his three or four hundred dollars on the start, a sum which we will venture to assert a large portion of those who are now enlisting never owned at one time before. The result of this achievement of such a pile is extravagance in nine cases out of ten, and in an equal number of cases, at least in the City, two weeks does not elapse before the newly-made soldier is penniless. The rule is the same whether he has a family or not, only that in the latter case it is supposable that a large share of it has gone toward adding to their comfort. This weighty matter off his mind, and out of his pocket, he stands ready for his pay, the prompt reception of which at short periods, will tend greatly toward making him a better soldier, discouraging extravagance, and leading him to realize what his income really is. Upon this point we cannot make any distinguishment between the soldier and the laborer, mechanic or clerk, who is dependent for his living on his weekly or monthly wages, and who would be seriously embarrassed were the payment delayed a week beyond the expected time, or made at uncertain periods.

It is urged that the soldier has everything found him, and has no occasion for money. With about the same justice we could say the same thing of the farm laborer, but we hardly think he would join in the opinion. The soldier wants money in camp as much as the citizen out of it. There are a hundred things he cannot obtain but through the sutler at exorbitant prices, which, if in receipt of a reliable income, he could get either on the spot, or from home, better, and at a saving of one hundred per cent. There are numberless little ways in which he can use money that will add to his happiness, and add to his manly feeling. We cannot teach men economy except by impressing upon them the uses of money as an article of daily comfort and health. The soldier, receiving his pay at intervals of about four times a year, cannot be made to realize that he should retain that money to relieve wants that may occur in two or three months' time; but if the want were periodical, and not over two or three weeks distant, it would be realized, and a system inoculated in the man's mind which eventually would be worth more to him than all his pay.

In all armies but our own these are acknowledged facts, and the payment of men at short intervals, and upon a certain day and hour, has ceased to be an experiment, but is a great and acknowledged point in the maintenance of discipline. There is not at this moment a European Continental army in which the men go over fifteen days unpaid, the English stretching theirs to the end of the month, though it has several times been debated to make it half that period. As an example of the amount, and mode of payment, we will cite the French army, which is unquestionably the finest military organization of Europe.

The French soldier enlists for seven years, receiving no bounty, but being supposed to receive twenty-three cents per day. We say *supposed*, from the fact that of this sum, upon paper, he actually only receives one cent per day, out of which he must furnish himself with blacking, bell-paste and soap, the balance being retained by Government to provide him with food, clothing, arms, etc., which cost exactly twenty-one and a half cents per diem, the other half cent being retained to his credit, to be paid when his term of enlistment expires. Should he behave well, he will therefore have, at the end of seven years, the nice sum of twelve dollars seventy-seven and a half cents; but if, on the contrary, he has, through neglect or carelessness, injured his arms or clothing, the injury is assessed and the amount deducted from the above. The one cent a day, which he does receive in cash, is paid him every thirteen days by the Sergeant-Major of the company, who is right guide of the non-commissioned officers, (equivalent to our Orderly Sergeants,) and receives himself nominally thirty-two cents—actually, in cash, ten. The Sergeant-Major draws the money from the Captain Paymaster or *payeur*, who is an officer upon the regimental staff, who in turn draws it from the tax-receiver of the district in which the regiment may at that time be located. To a regiment of twenty-two hundred and forty men there is one Captain *payeur*, and the Sergeant-Majors, one to each company.

It must not be supposed from the Government withholding the sum of twenty-one and a half cents that the soldier has no voice in its disbursement. He is made the judge and dictator of the quality of food furnished by the contractors, and any failure upon the part of these men gives the soldier the privilege of going where he may choose to purchase, and the sum is debited to the short-comer. Beside this, in the purchase of meats, vegetables and so forth, each Corporal goes to market, accompanied, if the men choose, by his whole squad, or such number as they may appoint, as supervisors of the purchasing, and anything can be bought that comes within the sum they have for outlay. Of course, all these things have to be somewhat altered during a campaign, but the system is rigidly adhered to, and its results have been shown in latter-day French wars in a most satisfactory manner. In the Crimea, especially, the French commissariat was so admirably managed, that not only did their own men not want, but they were enabled to assist the starving English.

The pay of the French soldier in hospital undergoes no reduction, but he receives none on furlough. His traveling expenses are allowed him, of one cent per league to the place he wishes to go, and the same to return, as well as a billet which will enable him to receive from the citizen upon whom it is granted, a bed, salt, water and soap. At the end of his seven years he can enlist again if he chooses, and if he has been a good soldier, and can read and write, he stands a chance to be made a Sergeant, in which case his pay goes up to twenty-eight cents, out of which he retains six; but he cannot make more enlistments than will carry him to thirty years of service, at which period he is retired with a pension amounting nominally to three hundred francs per annum, but which is enhanced by counting on an additional sum for each campaign in which he has honorably served, or in promoting him to a Sergeantcy—if he deserves it, and has not received it only because he could not read and write—about a month before the expiration of his time, which will bring up his pension to over five hundred francs.

This is the pay, and its method, and all the emolument of a French soldier. In regarding it, there should be more contentment on the part of our own men, who are so liberally paid in proportion, receiving as much in one month as the French soldier does in his seven years of service; for really, what with bounty and pay, the soldier of the Union gets nearly twenty-five dollars per month. There is now but one thing which can add to his financial comfort, which is the adoption of something like the French system in his payments. Short periods and prompt disbursements to our men will do more to make them good soldiers than any reform that can now be introduced.

## Women and their Employers.

We fear that one of the fatal errors that will be made by the working women, in their effort to obtain better remuneration for their labor, will be that of trusting their cause into the hands of professional agitators and demagogues, who will start with the idea of creating an antagonism between the employer and the employed. No more fatal start than this can be made. There is no antagonism; and, with solitary exceptions, the employer has always sufficient tact to know when he has profitable labor upon his premises, and wishes to keep it, though, of course, at as remunerative prices to himself as possible. Labor is to be looked on in the same light as we look upon a piece of goods offered for sale. It is bought at the lowest buyable rate, and sold, by its products, at the highest obtainable.

The laborer who can carry his labor direct to the consumer, should always obtain for it the highest price, but the rule does not hold always. We will cite, for instance, that of the shoemaker, who, being limited in capital, is obliged to buy his leather in small quantities, paying therefor a higher price, and after the manufacture of the shoes is obliged to consume time in finding a customer, will find that he is no better off by taking his own labor directly to market than if he had sold it in gross to a capitalist, who was able to buy that of a hundred men, and an adequate stock to work them. It is to the interest of the employer to so grade his compensation to his hands as to make them feel that their positions are worth retaining, by which he can have reliance on them in emergency, and yet at the same time not to pay them at such rates as to prevent his competing with those in the same line of business. There is a point at which the indulgence of the employer becomes a positive injustice to the employed. Should a maker of shoes determine to give each of his employes twenty-five cents per pair more than his competitors, knowing that this twenty-five cents was more than his own profits, he would be doing his workmen harm, because it would eventually lead to his own failure, and consequently a deprivation of work for his men. This rule holds especially good with women, who in their strikes will have more effect upon the sympathies of their employers than men. If by these sympathies, unsupported by an actual enhancement in the value of their labor, their employers increase their wages, it cannot be a permanent increase, but must end in one of two things: either in the ruin of the employer, or in his being obliged to charge so high a price for the article produced as to drive buyers to other makers.

It makes no difference in this case whether the working of the rule is limited to a few shops, to a city, or to an entire country. In these days of commerce and rapid carriage, nations can enter into competition in the production and sale of goods as easy as individuals. The workers cannot always judge of the value of their labor by the price obtained for the article manufactured. The rule is oftentimes arbitrary where the risk of the manufacturer is great. It will not do to take it for granted that because the profit on a pair of shoes, counting them by a fair cost and a fair sale, is twenty-five cents, that the profit on a hundred pair is twenty-five dollars. The object of capital should be to act as an agency for labor; to make the labor of one salesman relieve a hundred workmen from that task, and to supply labor with increased facilities, by machinery, commodious workshops, and proper avenues of sale, without charging the laborer too high a price for the use of the capital, and the services of those who have it in charge. When it fails in doing this, it is false to its trust, and must be rebuked by labor ceasing to employ it. This is the theory of strikes and combinations, and their success on either side is simply a question as to whether there is most labor or capital in the market. If the labor is unremunerative to the capital at the price demanded, it will not be purchased, but if, on the contrary, it will pay a profit it will be purchased.

These are the simple relations between the employer and the employed, and no combination or strike can alter them. It will be useless for demagogues and agitators to teach these working women, who are just now struggling against a great evil, to make it still greater by leading them to believe that they are laboring under heartless taskmasters. It can do no harm to agitate the subject; indeed it may do much good, if the agitation is conducted with common sense, and does not lead to a strike that will throw them out of employment, and deprive them of five times more than they will eventually gain, even should they be successful in obtaining a trifling advance—for it can be but very trifling.

## Prospects of a European Congress.

The Emperor of the French, determined not to allow the Powers much time for considering the nature of his new project, addressed autograph letters to fifteen of the Sovereigns of Europe, immediately after the delivery of his speech, inviting them to accede to his proposition, and to send representatives to Paris to take part in the contemplated Congress. To these notes, England, Austria and Russia have already replied. England and Austria, by asking for information as to the "precise points" which are to be made the subjects of discussion, and Russia, by intimating, through her Ambassadors, that she will have no objection to participate in the drama *as soon as Poland is pacified*. That is to say, England and Austria will not refuse their assent, provided no questions that can possibly affect their interests are brought forward, while the Czar will be happy to gratify his august brother the moment he has settled the Polish question to his own satisfaction.

The responses of the three Powers which, in conjunction with France, control the destinies of the European continent, must have proved rather unpalatable to NAPOLEON. They negative his proposition. They are as fatal to his scheme as was ever the *veto* of the tribune to an obnoxious measure in the political assemblies of old Rome. The Governments of those States virtually decline the French Emperor's invitation. They distrust his object. They will be no parties to the Congress whose end might be the establishment of universal strife on the ruins of existing arrangements.

But it may be said that, though the answer of Russia is sufficiently explicit and intelligible, that of the other two Powers does not imply an absolute refusal. Of course not. Their repugnance is not invincible. They will yield for a *consideration*. Could NAPOLEON satisfy England that her right to retain Gibralter would not be called in question, or could he assure Austria that she wouldn't be required to disgorge Venetia and her Polish provinces, there would doubtless be no objection, on the part of either Power, to the proposed Congress. They might as well, however, ask the French Emperor to silence the winds, as to restrict the assembled nations from proclaiming their grievances and bringing forward their claims. He cannot accomplish the prescribed feat; and even if he could, he would hardly attempt it, since the precedent would be destructive of his scheme. For, were England and Austria to be propitiated in the way indicated, the assent of all other States would have to be purchased by similar concessions; and if every debatable question were to be thus shelved, what would be the use of convoking a Congress at all? His French Majesty has, we fear, got into another dilemma. He may as well, in fact, abandon the idea of a Congress *in toto*, as think of overcoming the general repugnance to it by shelving all the questions which it is his professed object to have settled.

But even though the concurrence of England, and Austria, and Germany, could be obtained, what would it signify, if Russia still remained recusant? A European Congress, in the nineteenth century, without Russia, would be like the play of Hamlet with the omission of the Prince of Denmark. The persistent recusancy of Russia would checkmate NAPOLEON, and frustrate his real design, which is evidently to induce the Czar to submit the case of Poland to the arbitrament of Christendom. This would console the French Emperor for his discomfiture in the diplomatic lists, and would restore his prestige in the estimation of his people. It is not at all probable, however, that the Czar will depart from his first resolve, in order to heal the wounded vanity of an enemy, and to afford him an occasion of triumph. ALEXANDER is under no obligation to accept the proposition. He has never offered to submit the Polish question to the arbitrament of a general Congress, on the terms contemplated by NAPOLEON. Provided such a Congress were convoked, and all the other questions which agitate Europe, were brought before it, the Russian sovereign has indeed intimated that he would condescend to abide by its award touching the interpretation of those articles of the Treaty of Vienna that relate to Poland; but he has nowhere promised to allow said Congress to go beyond that instrument, and decide whether Poland should any longer belong to Russia, or not.

There is, moreover, another and an equally powerful reason why the Czar should persist in refusing, under existing circumstances, to submit to the decision of a Congress. The proposition of NAPOLEON is coupled with a threat. The alternative presented to the European States, and especially to Russia, is the acceptance of his project, or *war*. Now, though the French Emperor may desire peace, yet the manner in which he proposes his scheme so savors of defiance, that no first-class Power, and least of all a Power in the situation of Russia, could succumb to his *fiat* without humiliation. Certain Parisian journals, it is true, which are in raptures at the idea of the contemplated Congress, give a *couleur de rose* to the whole matter, deny that the Czar has replied, and boldly predict that he will offer no opposition. The vast military and naval preparations of Russia, however, her hurried construction of iron-clads, her continued additions to the fortifications of Cronstadt, her great recruitments of men for the army, tell a different tale, and loudly proclaim that ALEXANDER will not be dictated to.

Though at the bidding of NAPOLEON, then, the Western European States should assemble, and pronounce Russia contumacious, and the Treaty of Vienna abrogated, still, unless the French Emperor could coax them into a war with the Czar, neither himself nor France would have much cause to boast of the result.

## THE SOCIAL EVILS---WOMEN AND THEIR WORK.

The Question of Women's Work—The True State of Facts—The Principle Stated by "Impartial"—The Remedy—Erroneous Ideas in a Democratic Country.

THE BECCAS, November, 1863.

I have been deeply interested in several communications in the TIMES on the subject of women and their work. It has been my lot to take some part in raising at least my voice in favor of many institutions for the improvement of society, and am profoundly interested in the condition of women. The wholesale, awful degradation of women by slavery was, I thought, the first great wrong to be got rid of. But when that is done, as I trust and believe it will be, there will be a great work to be done in free society; before we can believe ourselves even half-way Christians. Ought one woman in New-York to want work, if she is willing to do it? Ought any woman to be compelled to work on starvation wages in a country like this? MONTESQUIEU said that the holders of negro slaves were obliged to prove that the negroes were inferior animals, or they *could not themselves claim to be Christians*. I am afraid that if the *proletaire* classes of our cities continue to be as large, and increase as fast, we shall have to prove that they exist by an eternal necessity, in order to excuse ourselves for their existence. Let me say to you, that one of the ablest statisticians in the world, says that "*society prepares the crime of which the criminal is the instrument.*" Is this true? If so, what a tremendous responsibility rests upon every thinking, intelligent man in the City of New-York! I am thoroughly convinced that it is true, and that the elementary principles of society in this country are, in some respects, wrong; and that wrong flows, in some degree, from our Democratic institutions. The question is how can we correct that wrong, without impairing our institutions? I think that the principles of Christianity are amply sufficient, if properly applied. If men will study their Bibles, as much as they do the speeches of empty-headed political demagogues, they will learn, not merely religion, but *the scientific principles of a perfect society*—principles which have never been violated with impunity. But, as I can go into no general disquisition, I will confine myself here to two or three facts. In the first place, we must remember that charitable institutions relieve suffering, which it is our duty to do; but *correct no wrongs*, and in some cases are positively injurious. Foundling hospitals are a premium on vice, and it may be questioned whether Magdalen asylums are any better; or even lying-in hospitals. This subject was brought to my notice by a lady, who said that institutions, which furnished a home and support to open vice, were a premium upon it; and that Penitentiaries, instead of being large, handsome buildings, as is now the fashion, should be underground—the principle being that vice and crime should never be made comfortable and pleasant. To save life, bind up wounds, and give food, is our duty; but we ought not to make it easier to live in vice and crime than in virtue.

In the next place, with reference to women's wages, we should observe that they are naturally lower than men, because woman is naturally the weaker vessel. Her work will not command as much as men's in the market. The world is a hard master, but perhaps not altogether wrong in treating labor as a marketable commodity, to be taken at its just value.

In the next place, women must not be complained of for seeking marriage, whether for "relief" or not. Marriage is her natural condition, and ought to be the happiest and best. It is her natural destiny, for which no other can be substituted with any prospect of bettering her

state. Hard as the condition of a wife often is, either from the vices of her husband or the peculiarities of our country, it is nevertheless, in a great majority of instances, the very best to which a woman can attain. Why should she remain a solitary sewing woman if she can get a decent husband?

Again, the want of *varied* employment for women is by no means so great as it was. Being recently in Cincinnati, I had occasion to observe this. In dry goods and fancy stores, half the attendants were women. In the binderies, shoe stores, &c., most of the workpeople are women; while in the great factories, where Government clothing is made, women are employed by thousands. In fact, a young woman of this class tosses up her head at the idea of doing housework! Not she! She can get double the wages by sewing for her illustrious uncle, and enjoy the freedom of the city, if not of the pavé. And now I come to a paragraph of your lady correspondent "Impartial," in the TIMES of the 22d, which contains, I fear, the root of the whole matter:

"Higher wages is not the chief inducement with them; the greater personal liberty—the freedom from restraint—they fancy a desirable exchange for domestic regulations and the eye of the mistress and family influence. If family service was more encouraged, and home influence versus wages, not altogether lost sight of by female philanthropists, there would be less occasion for the institutions that are yearly coming into existence, for the rescue of female victims."

Never was a truer saying than that. The worm is eating at the root, while you are applying remedies at the branches. I like what you say of the institutions of the State, School and Church; but, let us all remember that before either of these was the Institution of the Family! It is the earliest, holiest and the best of all institutions. It was the first priest, and the first church, and the first teacher, and the first ruler; and around it are gathered all that is beautiful and lovely upon earth. If you make the family right, the State and Church will need no mending. The lady "Impartial" is right. Thousands *of these poor young women go, for the love of liberty,* "freedom from restraint,"—to get rid of "family influence," and "domestic regulations." They go, like their brothers, to enjoy Democratic license. They go, because like men they are sinners, and prefer pleasure to self-denial, vanity to humility. It is but a common exhibition of a common depravity. Then what shall be done to correct it? We must do what the Scriptures teach; begin in the family. Restrain the children. Do exactly what most people in this country don't do—*teach the children restraint.* Now, let us be frank and acknowledge that the precepts and examples of our Democratic institutions are against wholesome family restraints, and that a large portion of the boys and girls who have come to evil, have come so for *want of family discipline.* Is there a gray-headed man in the City of New-York who cannot tell you how much those old virtues, obedience, reverence, respect to superiors, conformity to law, have declined? Every young girl asked to be a chambermaid, pertly replies: "I am as good as you; I won't eat in your kitchen." Every boy in New-York is taught that he may be President, and if he may, why not begin now and flout at his elders and betters? And if every Democrat is fit to be President, why not set aside the Conscription law, and equalize property? The mobs of New-York begin in your schools and families. The doctrines which your demagogues teach the people were learned at home, and carried out on the very principles inculcated?

Now, in regard to the woman question, what is the remedy? It seems to me, as I said, that if all Christian people would practice Christianity, a great part of the evil would be done away. This consists not only in training, but in something else equally important—to treat the domestics of the family as if they were friends—persons who are under our care, for whom we are responsible. Here is one point in which our democracy fails. It fails to provide for *dependants,* and in this respect is inferior to the old usages of the feudal system. Then there was a system of mutual dependence. But we know nothing but the iron rule of *wages* and *law.* That won't do in the Christian system. The superior must provide for the well-being of the inferior; and, until then, the dangerous classes will increase, till society is reformed.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

## LITERARY GOSSIP.

### Latest Information about Men and Books.

—The literature of African discovery will maintain during the present season the prominent place it has of late years assumed in the publishing world. At least three works of importance on the subject will make their appearance before Spring. Most eagerly looked of them is Capts. SPEKE and GRANT's narrative of Nilotic discovery. This will be brought out by Messrs. BLACKWOOD & SONS. The travels of Mr. WINWOOD READE (nephew of CHARLES READE, the novelist,) embrace a portion of the ground traversed by M. DU CHAILLU between the rivers Senegal on the North and the Angola on the South. It will be remembered Mr. READE visited Africa with the express purpose of verifying the accounts of the French traveler, and though obliged to return without being so fortunate as to meet with a gorilla, (as he has the honesty to confess,) his testimony is strongly in favor of the general correctness of DU CHAILLU's book, as is also that of the veteran traveler, Capt. BURTON, whose forthcoming work shows him to have been busily employed on the Western coast, while his late companions were unraveling the mystery of the Nile, and contains an account of his ascent of the Cameroon Mountains and a visit to Abbeokuta.

—The impression of the *Federalist* on which Mr. H. B. DAWSON has been so long employed, is rapidly proceeding at Mr. HOUGHTON's Riverside Press, and the first volume, containing the text of the work, will shortly appear. It will be the first edition of what all Americans are taught to look upon as a true classic, and an amount of labor has been worthily bestowed upon it, such as the classics of Greece and Rome used only to receive. For the first time the numbers of the *Federalist* have been collated with the originals as they came out in the papers of the day, and many important variations have been discovered, which are given in the notes and various readings. A copious introduction treats on the literary history of the work, and a second volume will be devoted to annotations. Mr. DAWSON also purposes to bring out, in uniform style, a selection of the controversial papers which appeared during the progress of the *Federalist,* on the other side of the question, and which are often necessary to the proper understanding of the work. This will appear under the title of *The Anti-Federalist,* and will form an entirely new and important volume in the political history of this country. As a curious instance of the value of bibliographical studies, we may mention that an edition of the *Federalist* printed in New-York no longer ago than 1799 has so completely disappeared, that it was only by a reference of Mr. MADISON's that the fact of its existence was known; and the most laborious research has only been able to discover a single copy in existence. No one need be surprised at the lost books of *Livy* and *Tacitus* after this. Mr. CHARLES SCRIBNER is the publisher of the work.

—Mr. J. A. FROUDE's *Reign of Queen Elizabeth,* Vols. I. and II., forming the continuation of his *History of England from the Fall of Wolsey,* has excited and gratified all lovers of historical research. The installment now published by Messrs. LONGMAN includes only the first nine years of Queen ELIZABETH's reign—just a fifth of the whole. Much new and important matter, never before accessible, is derived from the Spanish archives now preserved in the castle of Simancas, particularly the relations of the Spanish ambassadors in London, who kept their royal masters fully informed of the occurrences, and even the gossip of each day. The most powerfully written passages of the history are those which relate to the early career of MARY, Queen of Scots, and the fate of DARNLEY. Mr. FROUDE unhesitatingly accepts as genuine the documents and letters to BOTHWELL, which prove the criminality of MARY; and the readers of Miss STRICKLAND's fancy pieces of history must be prepared to meet with very different views.

—The statue mania, which has long since raged in France to that extent that there is scarcely a small town whose "place" is not dignified by the presence of some little great man whose importance is too often an "unknown quantity" to the inquiring traveler, seems breaking out in England, and among other propositions of the sort is one by the people of Stafford to erect a statue to their townsman IZAAK WALTON. Though, of course, the object is good, yet there seems something incongruous between the honest, simple and retiring angler and a statue in the public market-place, and we are sure IZAAK himself would, if it were possible for him to have a voice in the proceedings, be the first to object to it.

—Mrs. OLIPHANT's *Biography of Rev. Edward Irving* has had the effect of drawing public attention to the writings of this eminent and eloquent man. They are all now scarce and not easily procurable, and in consequence a collected edition or rather selection from the printed works, with much hitherto unpublished matter, is announced by Messrs. STRAHAN & Co., as in preparation under the charge of his nephew, Rev. G. CARLYLE, and will form five volumes, 8vo.

—Prof. GEORGE LONG, whose elegant translations of the *Emperor Marcus Antoninus' Meditations,* has just been republished by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, is engaged on an important work, which apparently challenges rather than avoids comparison with the great work on the same subject. It is entitled a *New History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.* Volume I. is now in the Press.

—It is well known that books and Scotch ale are the staple manufactures of Edinburgh. The statistics of the first of these branches of commerce have been carefully collected by Mr. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, in a paper on the subject, prepared for the meeting of the Social Science Association, recently held in that city. It appears that about three thousand persons are engaged in various trades connected with the manufacture and sale of books, including printers, binders, engravers, booksellers and publishers. The number of publishing firms are thirty-four; of retail booksellers and news agents, ninety-nine—who employ collectively four hundred and nineteen clerks, assistants, &c. Three hundred and twenty-five young women are employed in the bookbinding establishments, and fourteen as compositors in printing offices.

—After several American editions, of course more or less imperfect, because collected on internal evidence merely, *The Poetical Works of the late Winthrop Mackworth Praed, M. P.,* are about to appear in an authorized form, edited by his widow, and prefaced by a memoir by Rev. DERWENT COLERIDGE. Messrs. MASON & Co. are his publishers.

—The late C. R. LESLIE's biographical and critical work on Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS and his cotemporary artists—a labor of love for many years with the painter and author, but which he unfortunately did not live to finish—will shortly appear, continued and concluded by TOM TAYLOR, who performed the same office for the Life and Correspondence of his friend HAYDN. LESLIE spared no pains to make it a complete monograph of REYNOLDS and his works, by the aid of his MSS., journals, letters, &c., still in possession of his family, the records of the Royal Academy, NORTHCOTE's unpublished memoranda, &c. Complete lists of his paintings, year by year, will be given, with numerous illustrations. LESLIE's paintings are scarce in his native country, though a few fine specimens may be found in private collections. One of his pictures was last year sold to England from New-York, at a profit of *ten times* the cost to its owner.

—The recent death of Mr. JOHN ALLAN, of New-York, in his eighty-seventh year, has removed from our midst the oldest book buyer in the country. For more than half a century past Mr. ALLAN has been indefatigable in forming the choice collection of books he has left behind as a monument of his taste. This will probably be offered entire, by auction, next Spring, and it is quite certain will produce a larger sum than any library ever sold in the United States. Though not extensive in numbers, no library has ever united so many choice copies of works, rendered additionally valuable by illustrations, the collection and arrangement of which had long been the chief pursuit of the late owner. Graphic illustration generally was Mr. ALLAN's passion, and almost all his books are books of plates, either originally, or so rendered by the most lavish profusion of drawings and engravings exquisitely mounted, decorated and bound. The literature and history of his native land always claimed a high place in Mr. ALLAN's affections, and his illustrated copy of *Burns' Works,* and a unique collection of the portraits of MARY, Queen of Scots, are among the finest books in the collection, unless rivalled by his *Knickerbocker's New-York,* extended to a folio volume, crowded with illustrations. One of the books of greatest interest to an American collector is, perhaps, the finest known copy of *Eliot's Indian Bible,* the first edition of 1663, in the original old black morocco binding, with gilt leaves, in one volume, 4to. This had been so long in Mr. ALLAN's possession, that he was unable to recollect what it cost him (in all probability a mere trifle,) or whence it had come. The last copy sold in New-York among Mr. CORWIN's books brought $220, but the increase of value in articles of this class is so rapid, that we have heard $1,000 named as a sum that would not deter a spirited book amateur from its acquisition. The library is estimated within bounds as worth $25,000 to $30,000.

—The approaching tercentenary celebration of SHAKESPEARE's birthday in April next, has revealed a vast amount of latent enthusiasm on the subject, by the manner in which the proposition to do honor to the memory of the "Great Poet" is received, not in England only, but in all parts of the world, where the literature of our language has extended. No less than seven complete editions of his works are now printing and publishing, without counting Mr. HALLIWELL's gigantic impression, in fifteen volumes folio. Three of them are of the nature of *fac similes* of the earliest edition, and evince the desire of students to judge at once for themselves on disputed points without wading through the lumber of commentators. Messrs. LONGMAN's *fac simile* of the First Folio will be issued in fourteen monthly parts, price twelve shillings each. It will be the exact size and image of the original in every respect, and will be produced by some process analogous to that known as the anastatic, and not a reprint on type. Messrs. DAY & SON announce a still more important enterprise—a reproduction not only of the first folio edition, but of the twenty quarto plays, which are the earliest texts, and appeared before the publication of the Folio in 1623. The means employed will be the new art of Photo-zincography, lately applied with great success to the copying of the old Norman record *Domesday Book.* This insures absolute identity with the original, of which, in fact, it is a photograph, and can hardly be called a copy. Mr. L. BOOTH's edition of the Folio, reduced to the size of a quarto, but faithfully copied in every respect, is printed in type, and will be completed in three parts, two of them being already out. The Library editions are: Rev. ALEXANDER DYCE's, to form eight volumes. This will be very much enlarged and improved in comparison with his former version in 1857 in the Text, Notes, Glossary, &c. The *Cambridge Shakespeare,* by Messrs. G. W. CLARK and W. ALDIS WRIGHT, also in eight beautifully printed volumes; CHARLES and MARY COWDEN CLARKE's edition, in four volumes, 8vo, with Introductory Essay and Glossary; and finally, a Library reprint, in four volumes, of Mr. HOWARD STAUNTON's edition, originally published with GILBERT's Illustrations. Mr. R. G. WHITE's edition may be added to the list, as the only volume that is wanted to complete it, the *Life and Poems,* is promised shortly, by Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & Co., of Boston.

—The different state of the book and publishing trade at the present moment, compared with what was its condition twelve and eighteen months back, is well illustrated in the eagerness shown in the announcements of the great houses, and their exertions to secure, by priority of notice, a conventional title to important foreign books, on which there is no legal copyright. Then the choicest works were passed by unnoticed, without any chance of a reprint. *Now* there are three or four claimants for most works of eminence. Thus, Dr. SMITH's new *Universal History,* in eight volumes, is promised by Messrs. APPLETON, HARPER, and LITTLE & BROWN. LOUIS NAPOLEON's forthcoming *Life of Julius Cæsar* has raised two competitors—Mr. CARLETON, and Messrs. WALKER & WISE, of Boston—both claiming the right derived from advance sheets of the original. Dr. DORAN's new work on theatrical history and biography, *Their Majesties' Servants,* is announced both by Messrs. HARPER and Mr. W. J. WIDDLETON; and other instances might be given. Though in the absence of any positive right, unpleasant feeling is sometimes generated by these rivalries, yet a judicious spirit of compromise is generally allowed to govern the situation.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

### French Machinations in Paraguay.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Saturday, Oct. 12, 1863.

The intermeddling of France with Mexican affairs has attracted the attention of the world. It has hardly been imagined that France could carry on a similar game in another quarter at the same time. And yet developments in the Republic of Paraguay seem to indicate very effectually the Napoleonic policy. Let me explain.

The Republic of Paraguay is the only really interior country in South America. No salt water washes its shores, and steamers must ascend the La Plata, the Parana and the Paraguay rivers for hundreds of leagues before they reach Paraguay. Thus secluded from the world's notice, there is one of the most vigorous little Governments on the face of the earth. In size it is about equal to all New-England, with the States of New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland added. In climate and productiveness it is the garden of the world. The grains and fruits of the temperate and torrid zones abound, and the soil is most prolific of such products as wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar-cane. Various articles of the *materia medica* are so abundant that the world might be supplied in Paraguay.

The seclusion of this country is a marvel. The utmost liberality is observed in inviting foreigners to immigrate, but the Government either at once so involves them as to compel their remaining, or lets them understand when to depart, often with only a day's notice. Specie may be imported but cannot be exported. All exports must be made by the products of the country seeking a foreign market, and Government fixes the price of the exported goods.

[Mem. for coin collectors.—There is not a cabinet in the world that has a collection of Paraguayan coins, for they are not exported except at great risk.]

The imports are far less than the exports, and hence vast quantities of the precious metals are gathered there to remain. Mechanics are brought from Europe to build steamships, arsenals, railroads, fortifications, &c., by the Government. There is no enterprise not held in the hands of the Government. There is not an idea nor movement of the value of a week's work not reported to the Government and approved or crushed out.

By these methods there is rising one of the most wealthy and most independent Governments on the Western Continent. No fluctuations of the trade, no derangement of the currency, no civil or foreign war can interfere with the onward progress of this rising empire. Their commerce is conducted almost entirely by their own vessels. The interior supplies the iron, gold, silver, cotton, wool and grain needful for current supplies. For over twenty-five years Paraguay has not been engaged in a civil or foreign war, and the accumulation of solid capital has been immense.

The military discipline of Paraguay is almost perfect. They are taught such absolute obedience, and in acquiring their skill, life is so cheap that the loss of men is not regarded, so that the remaining soldiers *are hardy and obedient.*

The government of Paraguay is ostensibly Republican. The President is elected by a prescribed form, But a more absolute despot does not rule on earth than the President of the Republic of Paraguay. The forms of law are cobwebs, the restraints of the Constitution are never troublesome. Not even a rival party exists to hold in check the Administration.

Surrounded by Republics, one would suppose that such absolutism would work unfriendliness, but it does not. The chief reason may be in the utter exclusiveness of Paraguay. Foreign policy or foreign capital are alike powerless after passing the national boundary. And yet with energies unwasted by civil war, and a course of unparalleled prosperity for a quarter of a century, Paraguay is prepared to exert an influence almost resistless whenever the time shall come to use either money or military force for affecting national interests.

What has France to do with all these things? I will show you. The step from Republicanism to Imperialism in Paraguay can be taken safely at any moment. To take that step LOPEZ has been urged by the Court of France, and the favor of France is secured in advance. Paraguay is separated by narrow rivers from three of the most powerful of South American countries. One of these is Brazil, already an Empire; the other two are Republics, nearly as much in need of French guns to settle their civil war as was Mexico. An alliance with France, offensive and defensive, would make France and Paraguay able to dictate forms of government to any South American Republic.

To prepare the way for important changes in Paraguay, the last three months have been occupied in filling to overflowing the prisons of the country with political prisoners in a time of profound peace. Among the prisoners are to be found all those who have been known to favor liberal Government. The only Congressman, who ever spoke against making the Chief Magistracy of the country hereditary, was one of the first to breathe prison air. So many are the prisoners, that the work of erecting new and more commodious prisons is vigorously going on. Politicians say that the *Republic* is to give way to the *Empire,* that FRANCISCO SOLANO LOPEZ is to become Emperor FRANCISCO I. of the Empire of Paraguay. It has been the theme of inquiry already at Paris, which of the South American Republics would most readily submit to the rule of a King or an Emperor? Here is one, head ready for a crown, and with such an alliance the work can go on. Spain hesitated as to making all Spanish America sparkle with regal jewels, and France is proceeding alone.

When the *Empire* is established, we shall find that the transitions have not been rapid or great. Paraguay fell almost directly from the grasp of the viceroyalty of Spain into the Dictatorship of Dr. FRANCIA. With FRANCIA, ANTONIO LOPEZ was a kindred spirit, and he succeeded that erudite and admirable despot under the milder name of President. He secured his reëlection with unanimity and died in the seventeenth year of his Presidency. His son succeeded and he is now the hopeful FRANCISCO I. No Viceroy was ever more regal than FRANCIA, or more despotic. ANTONIO LOPEZ ordered all manner of reverence to be given to his memory. FRANCISCO LOPEZ equally reveres FRANCIA and his father. So that the period of anarchy was short, the people returned with delight to royal rule, and for twenty years have glorified a Government which has not a single vestige of even mild royalty.

I have traced a few facts, overlooked by most of the world because so hidden away from the world's notice. The little Republic in the heart of South America has not been so quiet for want of ability or for want of ambition. Her studious retirement from all South American questions is a part of the programme. The time has not yet come to interfere.

The efforts of France to gain a footing in America, and to put down the "Monroe doctrine," are desperate. There is no American land in which the French eagle is not looking for prey.

With South American Republics, no country stands fairer than the United States. Even Brazil is cordial in her regards for the great Republic of the North. If the United States should dexterously, and at the same time honestly and earnestly, cultivate the good-will of South American Governments, it would tell powerfully in the end.

**Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war;** this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

**A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.**
**Extract of the**
**Night Blooming Cereus,**
**Night Blooming Cereus,**
**Night Blooming Cereus,**
**Night Blooming Cereus,**
**Night Blooming Cereus,**
**Night Blooming Cereus,**
**Night Blooming Cereus,**
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

**Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.**

**Bargains—Great Bargains.** UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS AT RETAIL. The cheapest store in the City. Call and examine for yourselves. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 161 William-st., four doors below John-st.

**A Most Useful Holiday Present.** FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS. Pamphlets furnished gratis. W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

**Gold Pens.** FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 163 Broadway.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.** The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines** have won the Highest Premiums at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season. Office No. 505 Broadway.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

**The Palmer Arm and Leg.**—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

**Sewing-machines to Rent.** And for Sale—New. V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

**For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.**—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

## DIED.

BENSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Dec. 4, THEO. H., only child of T. H. and Catherine Benson, aged 6 years, 7 months and 12 days.

Funeral will take place from the parents' residence, No. 54 Adelphi-st., this day, (Sunday,) Dec. 6, at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

DARBY.—On Friday, Dec. 4, GEO. FREDERICK DARBY, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st., without further notice.

ELLIOTT.—The funeral of GILBERT M. ELLIOTT, late Major of the 102d regiment New-York Volunteers, will take place on Monday next, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock, from the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

Friends and relatives of the family, and officers of the 12th army corps now in the City, are respectfully invited to attend.

FLEET.—At Oyster Bay Cove, L. I., on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock, LYDIA MAVERICK FLEET, daughter of the late John Fleet, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

JERNEGAN.—At Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, Lieut. F. W. JERNEGAN, of Brooklyn, aged 23 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, Mr. Henry A. Bowen, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 97 1st-place, Brooklyn, this day, at 1 P. M.

MIDDLETON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 4, SOPHIA, wife of John Middleton, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, on Monday, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOONEY.—On Friday, Dec. 4, RINIER V. MOONEY, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 34 Leroy-st.

PARSONS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 5, at No. 237 State-st., after a short illness, SELINA A. PARSONS, wife of Charles Parsons, artist.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

SMITH.—On Friday evening, Dec. 4, after a short but painful illness, ANNIE C., the only daughter of J. W. and Annie Smith, aged 22 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 130 East 39th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice.

VARIAN.—In Westchester, on Thursday, Dec. 3, WILLIAM VARIAN, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at No. 30 West 29th-st., at 8½ o'clock A. M.

LADIES' BRACELETS—NEW STYLES.—TWO, THREE, FIVE AND EIGHT DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.—TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

"LEAVES SKELETONIZED AND FLOWERS PRESERVED."—The person who advertised as above, some time since, is requested to communicate address to Box No. 2,050 Boston Post-office.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—THE SECOND OF A series of sermons on the subject of Sunday Schools (agreeably to a resolution of the Executive Committee of the Sunday School Union and Church Book Society) will be preached by Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., at the Anthon Memorial Church, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Superintendents, teachers and persons interested in Sunday Schools are invited to attend.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School and Bible class at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 6½ o'clock in the evening. Tuesday Evening Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Friday Evening Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited; and seats furnished.

THE ORDINATION AND INSTALLATION of Mr. CHARLES E. HART as Pastor of the recently organized 69th-st. Presbyterian Church will take place in the Brick Church, (Dr. SPRING's, corner 5th-av. and 37th-st.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. SHEDD; charge to the people by Rev. Dr. KREBS and charge to the Pastor by Rev. Dr. S. D. ALEXANDER.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—54th-st., near 2d-av. Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. THRALL, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, will preach in the AFTERNOON, on SUNDAY. Episcopalians and others residing in this parish are cordially invited to worship with this congregation. Seats all free.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE NEW DISPENSATION, every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 564 Broadway, corner 23d-st. Morning—Circle. Afternoon—Conference. Subject—*Preëxistence of Man.* Evening—*France.* Speaking by Mrs. FRENCH. Collections taken up.

"REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT will deliver the eleventh discourse of this series on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Subject: *Saul.* Preaching in the MORNING also by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the morning, *On the Proper Observance of the Sabbath.* In the evening, *On the Life of Elisha.* Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 6th inst., preaching morning and evening by the Pastor, Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D. Subject—Morning: *Jesus as the Miracle Worker.* Evening: *On the True Reviving of Religion.* Seats free.

TABERNACLE, NO. 720 BROADWAY—For strangers, young men and families, similar to the "Old Broadway Tabernacle." Rev. C. C. GOSS *preaches at 11 o'clock. Rev. Mr. DONNELSON addresses the "Children's Meeting"* at 3 o'clock, and Rev. WM. B. BOOLE in the EVENING.

THE THANKSGIVING DAY SERMON preached by Rev. H. S. CARPENTER in the Westminster Church, corner of Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn, will be repeated, by particular request, on SUNDAY EVENING, at that Church. Subject—*The Final Triumph of Equity.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and in the evening, at 7½. Rev. JAMES B. DUNN will deliver the next discourse in the series on Pilgrim's Progress. Subject—*Pilgrim's Fight with Appollyon.* Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

YORK-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BROOKLYN—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Rev. J. SMYTHE, the distinguished divine and Temperance Orator of Dublin (Ireland) now on a visit to America to aid the Temperance movement, will deliver a discourse in the EVENING at 7 o'clock.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Seats free. Preaching next SABBATH, as usual, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. MCGLASHEN. Communion at 3 P. M. EVENING, at 7½, Monthly Concert for Seamen, with extracts from correspondence and addresses.

REV. DR. DOWLING, THE PASTOR, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, corner of Downing. Subject in the evening, by special request—*After Death the Judgment.* Prayer meeting at 6¾. Preaching at 7½. All are invited.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. A course of sermons on the Great Revival under Luther will be commenced. Subject for the evening—*State of the Religious World when God Called Luther.*

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of President and Court sts., Brooklyn.—The congregation of this Church will worship in their lecture-room. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by GEORGE STORRS, Editor of the *Herald of Life and Coming Kingdom,* at 3 P. M. Service in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av. Services on SUNDAY, at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Seats free. The annual Fair of this Church will open next MONDAY, at No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., and continue through the week.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Dec. 6, morning services in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Evening services in English, by Rev. Dr. WHITE, commencing at 7 o'clock.

SUNDAY, DEC. 6, IN THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, in Henry-st., corner of Scammel, morning prayer and a sermon at 10½ o'clock A. M. and evening prayer and a sermon at 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, Rector.

REV. DR. S. B. BELL WILL PREACH in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning—*The Foolishness of Preaching.* The evening subject will be announced in the morning.

CHRIST IS COMING!—THE TIME AND manner of the Second Advent of our Lord will constitute the subject of discourse by the Pastor of the Church of Mount Zion, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Illustrated by a chart. Seats free.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE MADISON-AV. Baptist Church have engaged the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless (on 29th-st., near Madison-av.) for Divine service. Rev. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. J. A. ROACH, memorial sermon of the late Rev. Dr. J. KENNADY. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 by Rev. J. SILLICK. In the EVENING, at 7, by the Pastor.

REV. DR. JOHN MARSH WILL PREACH a sermon SUNDAY EVENING, in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Newell's,) on the sad prevalence of intemperance in the army, and the Christian remedies to be applied. The public are invited to attend.

SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN.—IRVING HALL.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver the ninth of a series of discourses on *The Early History of Christianity,* SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Non-church-going young men especially invited.

NOTICE.—REV. R. C. SHIMEALL PREACHES regularly EVERY SABBATH, in the large hall, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st. Subject for evening—*Sermon to Young Men.* Seats free. N. B.—Sabbath School, 9 o'clock A. M.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH—Corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach on SABBATH MORNING, upon *The Crown of the Faithful,* and in the EVENING upon *Rest for the Weary.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening. Services commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

REV. L. J. FLETCHER WILL PREACH in the Universalist Mission Room, corner 2d-av. and 32d-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Universalism in its Relations to the Science of the Age.* All are invited.

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, Dec. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. The public are invited.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGTON-av., corner of East 30th-st.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. DR. ROBINSON, of Rochester, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. SUNDAY, Dec. 6.

S. S. BREWER WILL PREACH IN THE hall corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on SUNDAY, Dec. 6, 1863, at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject, afternoon: *The Battle of Armageddon.*

THERE WILL BE PUBLIC WORSHIP on SABBATH, Dec. 6, in Church corner of Houston and Thompson sts., by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—28TH-st. and Madison-av.—There will be Divine service at this church on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in the stone church, on 28th-st., two doors west of Broadway, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. E. G. BROOKS WILL DELIVER the Sixth Lecture of the course on *Universalism, the Demand of the Age,* in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., on SUNDAY EVENING.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 22d-st. and 4th-av.—Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY.

REV. THOMAS H. SKINNER, D. D., WILL preach in the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, (near Varick,) SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW the effects of marrying homes and pretty furniture, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free at SINCLAIR TOUSEY'S, No. 121 Nassau-st., the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 638.—Dec. 5, 1863.
12, 63, 33, 15, 65, 58, 59, 28, 13, 18, 10, 9.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE ST. LOUIS LOTTERY OF MISSOURI.
CLASS 9.—MORNING, Dec. 4, 1863.
68, 45, 69, 26, 71, 28, 48, 65, 42, 12, 52, 16, 37.
CLASS 10.—EVENING, Dec. 4, 1863.
29, 76, 1, 15, 58, 50, 21, 25, 33, 32, 30, 2, 20.
CLASS 11.—MORNING, Dec. 5, 1863.
9, 38, 37, 54, 62, 57, 25, 48, 31, 61, 51, 35, 71.
CLASS 12.—EVENING, Dec. 5, 1863.
3, 51, 56, 65, 15, 21, 33, 67, 29, 8, 43, 20, 2.
Slips furnished in a few days by addressing LAWRENCE, WEST & CO., St. Louis, Mo., or Post-office, Station C, New-York. (Rates for December, all 13, 78.)

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE COMBINATION LOTTERY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
CLASS 9—MORNING, Dec. 4, 1863.
59, 34, 7, 66, 77, 68, 9, 75, 23, 5, 39, 4, 35.
CLASS 10—EVENING, Dec. 4, 1863.
4, 1, 72, 19, 32, 2, 47, 74, 64, 23, 58, 10, 29.
CLASS 11—MORNING, Dec. 5, 1863.
50, 14, 62, 48, 44, 25, 47, 57, 77, 65, 33, 6, 72.
CLASS 12—EVENING, Dec. 5, 1863.
57, 56, 15, 28, 11, 32, 8, 27, 51, 39, 24, 26, 25.
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A superb stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the Men's and Boys' Departments.
Ready-made
OVERCOATS,
Of Moscow, Esquimaux and Chinchilla Beavers.
WALKING SUITS TO MATCH,
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English, Scotch and American Coatings.
Superfine dress suits of all qualities.
FOR
BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.
NO. 34 FOURTH-AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute,
AND
NO. 62 LAFAYETTE PLACE.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY cures Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints.
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NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.
30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.
☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.......... [illegible]
STATE BOUNTY.......... $75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits.......... 302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.......... 100—[illegible]
Total.......... [illegible]
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

A 1 FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 BOWERY.
Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush,
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☞ All goods warranted as represented.

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$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 Chambers-st.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all Taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the [illegible] day of October, 1863, to the date of [illegible]. JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS—Red, White and Black, with initials, for ladies and gentlemen, 75c per pair, sent free on receipt of the price. For sale by WM. M. WELLING, Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 207 Centre-st., New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant. Pearl Buttons and Studs, $1 per set each.

DIAMOND RINGS.—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty, Sixty-five, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six and Seven Hundred Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Forty, forty-five, fifty, sixty, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two and three hundred dollars each—some with diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS.—NEW STYLES, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS, NEW STYLES—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE, to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 5, 1863.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $9,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,Cou. | 100⅞ | 100 Erie R. Pref. | 102 |
| 26,000 U. S. 6s,1-yr.C.N | 99 | 250 Hudson R. R. | 125 |
| 1,000 Mo. St. 6s | 64 | 100 do. | 125⅛ |
| 1,000 M. 6s, ⅔s to H. & St. J. | 67 | 200 do. | b10. 125⅛ |
| | | 200 Harlem R. | 53 |
| 5,000 Ohio&Miss. R. C. | 36¼ | 100 Reading R. | 120⅞ |
| 10,000 do. | 36¼ | 200 do. | s30. 120⅞ |
| 5,000 do. | 36 | 200 do. | s10. 120⅞ |
| 2,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'76,C. | 126 | 600 do. | 120⅞ |
| 2,000 Mich. So. 2d M. | 104⅛ | 200 do. | s30. 120⅞ |
| 1,000 Goshen Br. R. | 106 | 100 do. | 120⅞ |
| 2,000 Alt.&T. H.Bn.B. | 82 | 100 Mich. Cen. R. | 125 |
| 3,000 C.&N.W. S.F.B. | 102 | 300 do. | c. 124⅞ |
| 13,000 C. & N. W. 1st | 93 | 100 do. | b3. 125 |
| 9,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. | 102 | 200 Chi. & Alt. | 94 |
| 20,000 Tol. & W. M. | 67 | 60 Chic. & N. W. Pref. | 69 |
| 5,000 Chic. & N. L. Bds. | 102 | 250 M. S. & N. I. R. | 79⅞ |
| 20,000 Al.&T. H. 1st M. | 102 | 100 do. | 79⅞ |
| 20 Rec. Ex. Bank | 98 | 200 do. | b10 80⅞ |
| 40 Irving Bank | 100 | 200 do. | 81 |
| 30 Chatham Bank | 90 | 200 Ill. Cen. R. S. | 118⅞ |
| 20 Bank of America | 128 | 400 do. | 118⅞ |
| 10,000 Amer. Gold | 151⅞ | 100 do. | bX. 118⅞ |
| 20,000 do. | 151 | 1200 Cleve. & Pitts. | 105⅞ |
| 3,000 do. | 151⅞ | 400 do. | b30. 105⅞ |
| 20 Del. & H. Ca. Co. | 170 | 100 do. | s10. 105⅞ |
| 200 do. | 170⅞ | 100 do. | b30. 105⅞ |
| 72 do. | 171 | 200 do. | b10. 105⅞ |
| 1200 Cumb. Coal Prf. | 33⅞ | 200 do. | b5. 105⅞ |
| 200 do. | b10 33⅞ | 1400 do. | 105⅞ |
| 200 do. | s30 33⅞ | 100 do. | 105 |
| 200 do. | s30 34⅞ | 100 do. | 105⅞ |
| 200 do. | b10 34 | 100 Cal. & Chi. R. | 107⅞ |
| 200 do. | b10 33⅞ | 200 do. | b12. 107 |
| 200 do. | b30 34 | 200 do. | b5. 107 |
| 25 Amer. Coal Co. | 34 | 100 Clev. & Tol. R. | 114⅞ |
| 250 Mar. Min. Co. | 34 | 100 do. | 114 |
| 100 do. | 33⅞ | 200 Chic. & R. I. R. | 86⅞ |
| 200 do. | 34 | 200 do. | b10. 86⅞ |
| 50 Wyom. Val. Coal Co. | 95 | 2000 do. | b30. 86 |
| 50 do. | 94⅞ | 200 do. | c. 86⅞ |
| 100 Quick. M. Co. | 64 | 200 do. | 86⅞ |
| 200 do. | b30 65 | 100 do. | 86⅞ |
| 200 do. | 64⅞ | 100 Mil. & P. Du C. R. | 130 |
| 100 do. | 64⅞ | 50 do. | 88 |
| 100 do. | s30 64⅞ | 200 Tol. & Wab. R. | 51 |
| 100 do. | 64⅞ | 100 Tol. & Wab. Pref. | 71 |
| 200 Pacific Mail | 213 | 100 P., Ft. W. & C. | 83⅞ |
| 50 do. | s15 213 | 100 do. | 83⅞ |
| 50 do. | b10. 213 | 100 do. | s30 84 |
| 200 N. Y. Cen. R. | 133⅞ | 100 do. | b10 83⅞ |
| 100 do. | s30. 133 | 100 do. | s30 83⅞ |
| 200 do. | 133 | 200 Cleve. & Tol. R. | 112⅞ |
| 100 do. | 134 | 200 Chic. & R. I. R. | 86⅞ |
| 200 do. | s10. 133⅞ | 100 do. | b30. 86⅞ |
| 100 Canton Co. | 32⅞ | 100 do. | b15. 86⅞ |
| 2000 Erie Railroad | 106⅞ | 100 do. | 86⅞ |
| 400 do. | 106⅞ | 100 do. | 86 |
| 100 Erie R. Pref. | 102⅞ | 50 P., Ft. W. & C. | 82⅞ |
| 100 do. | 102⅞ | 100 do. | 82⅞ |
| 100 do. | 102⅞ | 100 do. | 82⅞ |
| 100 Hud. R. R. | 130 124 | 100 A. & T. H. Pref. | 66 |
| 200 do. | b30. 128⅞ | 100 Chic. & N. W. R. | b10 46⅞ |
| 400 Harlem R. | b15 62⅞ | 100 do. | 46⅞ |
| 400 Reading R. | 120 | 100 Tol. & Wab. | 52 |
| 200 do. | 119⅞ | 1000 do. | 52 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 Mo. State 6s | 66 | 200 Mich. Cen. R. | 124⅞ |
| 11,000 A.&E.Ind.Jy.yr.c. | N 98 | 50 do. | s30. 125 |
| 17,000 Amer. Gold | 152 | 100 M. So. & N. I. | 79⅞ |
| 100 Cum. Coal Pref. | 33⅞ | 100 do. | 80 |
| 200 do. | 33⅞ | 100 Ill. Cen. R. Sc. | 118⅞ |
| 100 do. | s30 33 | 200 do. | 118⅞ |
| 100 Quicks. M. Co. | 64⅞ | 200 do. | 118 |
| 100 do. | 64⅞ | 1000 Cl. & Pitts. R. | 105⅞ |
| 50 do. | b30 65 | 850 do. | 104⅞ |
| 200 do. | 65 | 200 Col. & Chic. R. | 107⅞ |
| 100 N. Y. Cen. R. | 133⅞ | 400 do. | 107 |
| 100 do. | s30. 133 | 200 Cleve. & Tol. R. | 112⅞ |
| 100 do. | 134 | 200 Chic. & R. I. R. | 86⅞ |
| 200 do. | s10. 133⅞ | 100 do. | 86⅞ |
| 100 Canton Co. | 32⅞ | 100 do. | b15. 86⅞ |
| 2000 Erie Railroad | 106⅞ | 100 do. | 86⅞ |
| 400 do. | 106⅞ | 100 do. | 86 |
| 100 Erie R. Pref. | 102⅞ | 50 P., Ft. W. & C. | 82⅞ |
| 100 do. | 102⅞ | 100 do. | 82⅞ |
| 100 do. | 102⅞ | 100 do. | 82⅞ |
| 100 Hud. R. R. | s30. 124 | 100 A. & T. H. Pref. | 66 |
| 200 do. | b30. 128⅞ | 100 Chic. & N. W. R. | b10 46⅞ |
| 400 Harlem R. | b15 62⅞ | 100 do. | 46⅞ |
| 400 Reading R. | 120 | 100 Tol. & Wab. | 52 |
| 200 do. | 119⅞ | 1000 do. | 52 |

PUBLIC BOARD.—1 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 N. Y. Cen. R. | 134⅞ | 600 Gud. R. R. | 124 |
| 200 do. | 134⅞ | 1400 Clev. & Pitts. | 105⅞ |
| 400 Erie R. | b3. 107⅞ | 200 do. | c. 105⅞ |
| 100 do. | 107⅞ | 200 do. | c. 105⅞ |
| 100 do. | c. 107⅞ | 100 Cal. & Chi. R. | 108⅞ |
| 100 do. | c. 107⅞ | 200 Clev. & Tol. R. | b10. 114⅞ |
| 100 do. | 107⅞ | 100 Cut. & R. I. | c. 86⅞ |
| 200 do. | b3. 107⅞ | 100 do. | 86⅞ |
| 200 Erie Pref. | 102⅞ | 200 do. | 86⅞ |
| 100 do. | b3. 102⅞ | 100 P., Ft. W. & Chi. | 83 |
| 200 Harlem R. | 63⅞ | 200 do. | b3 83⅞ |
| 400 Reading R. | b3. 121⅞ | 100 T. H. & Alt. P. | 76⅞ |
| 200 do. | 121 | 100 do. | 76 |
| 200 do. | b10. 121⅞ | 200 Tol. & Wab. R. | 53 |
| 200 M. S. & N. I. R. | 80⅞ | 200 do. | 54 |
| 2000 Ill. Cen. R. | 119 | 100 Cumb. Coal | s3 34⅞ |
| 10 do. | 119⅞ | 200 Quicksil. M. Co. | 64⅞ |
| 400 do. | 119⅞ | 100 do. | 65 |

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 N. Y. Cen. R. | s3. 134 | 500 Cleve. & P. R. | 104⅞ |
| 300 Erie Railway | 106⅞ | 200 do. | 104⅞ |
| 200 do. | b3. 106⅞ | 200 do. | b3. 105 |
| 200 do. | 106⅞ | 200 do. | s10. 104⅞ |
| 200 do. | s3. 106⅞ | 100 do. | s3. 104⅞ |
| 100 do. | s3. 106⅞ | 100 Gal. & Chi. R. | 108 |
| 200 do. | s3. 106⅞ | 100 do. | b10. 107⅞ |
| 1000 Harlem R. | 91⅞ | 100 Clev. & Tol. R. | b3. 114 |
| 20 do. | s10 92 | 200 Chic. & R. I. | 103⅞ |
| 200 Reading R. | b10. 120⅞ | 100 Chi. & N. W. | b3 46⅞ |
| 200 do. | 120⅞ | 100 do. | s5 46⅞ |
| 200 do. | b10. 120 | 200 P., Ft. W. & C. | 82⅞ |
| 100 do. | s10. 119⅞ | 200 do. | 82⅞ |
| 200 do. | s10. 119⅞ | 200 do. | s3 82⅞ |
| 100 M. S. & N. I. | 79⅞ | 100 Chic. & Alton Pref. | 93 |
| 200 Ill Central | 117⅞ | 100 T. H. & Alt. P. | b30 77 |
| 200 do. | b5. 118 | 100 do. | b10 71⅞ |
| 200 do. | b5 118 | 100 Cumb. Coal | b10 23⅞ |
| 200 Quicks'v M. Co. | s3 65⅞ | 100 do. | 33⅞ |
| 60 do. | 65⅞ | | |

SATURDAY, Dec. 5, P. M.

The price of Gold ranged to-day about one ¾ cent. lower than on Friday. The sales at the Second Board were at 152 ¾ cent. The Shipments to-day were $1,035,420, making for the whole week $1,771,021. The price of Money continues to rule at 7 ¾ cent. The supply is easy to-day to the leading Brokers. The Treasury Office received an additional supply of Legal Tender by transfer from one of the other offices—probably Philadelphia. There was also received $921,194 for the Popular Loan, including a subscription direct at the office of $200,000 for English account. The same party expressed to Mr. Assistant Treasurer Cisco, his purpose to take $300,000 additional for the same account in a few days.

The Stock Market opened at the early Board with a firm feeling on the Railway speculatives, as after the Board broke up there was a further advance in Erie and other Stocks. Erie sold as high as 107⅛@107⅜ ¾ cent. Later in the day there was a sudden reaction to 106@106⅛ ¾ cent., and at the Second Board the sellers of Stocks were in the ascendant. The only ostensible cause of the sudden change of of temper was the rumor that the Associated Banks had held a meeting at 1 o'clock, and that the object was to make a temporary loan to the Secretary of the Treasury, which he had applied for through his Assistant Treasurer. This last part of the story was utterly without foundation, and the first part related simply to a meeting to hear a report from the Joint Committee recently raised on the National Banking System. The report—which was not concurred in or signed by the radical portion of the Committee, including the gentleman who opened the war upon the National System—was read, and the whole subject then laid over.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made in comparison with Friday night:

| | Fri. | Sat. | | Fri. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Coin | 152⅞ | 152 | Harlem Pref. | 168 | 119 |
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | Mich. Central | 125 | 124⅞ |
| N. Y. Central | 134⅞ | 134 | Mich. Southern | 79⅞ | 79⅞ |
| Erie | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | Mich. Guaranteed | 126 | 125 |
| Erie Preferred | 101⅞ | 102 | Illinois Cen. | 119 | 118 |
| Hudson | 125 | 125⅞ | Pittsburgh | 105⅞ | 104⅞ |
| Pacific Mail | 213 | 213 | Fort Wayne | 83⅞ | 83⅞ |
| Harlem | 62⅞ | 61⅞ | Rock Island | 104⅞ | 105⅞ |
| Canton | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | Galena | 108⅞ | 107 |
| Tenn. Cer. new | 33 | 33 | Reading | 121 | 120 |
| Toledo | 114 | 113⅞ | Quicksilver | 63⅞ | 65⅞ |
| Northwest | 46⅞ | 46⅞ | Chicago and A. | 93⅞ | 93⅞ |

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 120 | Chatham | 90 |
| Manhattan | 140 | Bank of N. America | 127 |
| America | 125 | Hanover | 101 |
| Commerce | 146 | Irving | 108 |
| National | 104 | Continental | 80⅞ |
| Mechanic's' Exchange | 98⅞ | Commonwealth | 100 |
| State of New-York | 102 | Atlantic | 105 |
| Commerce | 106⅞ | Imp. & Traders' | 160 |
| Ocean | 95 | Park | 130 |
| American Exchange | 107 | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s | 105⅞ | Michigan C. & N. I. S. F. | 102 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est. | 101 | Illinois Cen. '75 | 117 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub. | 101 | Al. & T. H. Bonds | 102 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s '64 | 103 | Al. & T. H. 2d mort. | 66 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s '76 | 115 | Al. & T. H. Sds. Inc. | 62 |
| N. Y. Cen. con. '83 | 126 | Chi. & N. W. S. F. | 102 |
| Erie fives, '82 | 110 | Chi. & N. W. Sinking | 93⅞ |
| Erie seconds, '84 | 109 | Chi. & N. W. Sds. | 76 |
| Erie seconds, '89 | 114 | Tol. & Wab. Sds. | 101 |
| Erie thirds, '92 | 111 | Tol. & Wab. seconds | 87 |
| Erie fourths, '96 | 105 | Chi. & Mil. Sds. | 100 |
| Erie fifths, '99 | 104 | Chi. & R. I. Sds. | 103 |
| Hud. R. first, '93 | 114 | Clev. & Tol. S. F. | 110 |
| Hud. R. Bonds | 102⅞ | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st | 106⅞ |
| Har. seconds, '64 | 100 | Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2d | 106 |
| Har. thirds, '63 | 102 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d | 93⅞ |
| Mich. Cen. '69 & '72 | 120 | Clev. & Pitts. Sds. | 89 |
| Mich. C. New Sds. '82 | 120 | Chi. & Alton, first | 102⅞ |
| Chi. R. & Q. first | 121 | Chic. & Alton Income | 86 |
| Michigan S. seconds | 104⅞ | | |

To-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Receipts, $5,734,907 61; including for Customs, $121,000; payments, $4,103,831 38; balance, $17,648,946 63.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Stockholders favorable to a change in the management of the New-York Central Railroad, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on Monday evening, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock.

## The Battle of Chattanooga.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS OF THE STRUGGLE.

*Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.*

CHATTANOOGA, Thursday, Nov. 26.

Walking over the battle-ground and looking down the hill-sides up which our brave boys charged on yesterday afternoon, the mind is lost in wonderment at, and admiration of, the bravery of such deeds as those performed there. Not only is the hill steep, but fallen trees, undergrowth and rocks make the ascent alone very arduous. Then, when we recollect that over fifty guns, loaded to the muzzle, and thousands of muskets with their death-shots freighted, are on the crest ready to deal out the fate of many a brave spirit, the courage of the soldiers of this army can be understood.

Along the ridge this morning we noticed many dead rebels, which, contrary to their rule, our men were busily burying. Those who were killed of the enemy were killed very dead, as we noticed that almost all had received two shots. A very fine-looking man, a Colonel from Alabama, lay just down the hill where the rebels retreated, with two ugly holes in his head and neck. Every button and sign of shoulder-strap had been cut off, and his clothes otherwise torn.

At the house occupied by BRAGG as his headquarters, we found a family who had not abandoned their home, notwithstanding the presence of the din of battle. They had taken refuge under the floor during the fight, and kept safe, although the balls whistled through their windows, and the battle raged all around them. They were the tenants of Mr. MOORE, of Chickamauga, who owns the place where the fight came off. We were informed that BRAGG leftearly in the fight, about 3 o'clock. BURKEHEADER soon followed.

On finding that the game was up, true to their instincts, these chivalric soldiers beat a retreat, and left their men to take care of themselves as best they could. Near here we noticed two brass field-pieces, bearing the names of "Lady Buckner" and "Lady Breckinridge." They were here lone "widders," their husbands being far away beyond the Chickamauga Creek. This battery was fought for desperately, as near it we noticed, on a small space of ground, six dead rebels, all with the red artillery mark on their persons. The two ladies needed defence, but the arm of their defenders was too weak, and they were taken in as consort with the "Gov. Morton," the "Yates," and other pet pieces of our artillery.

Another indication of the desperate nature of the struggle here was the way in which the bushes were cut. Those by our fire were cut low down, while those by rebel shots were near the tops. Thirpoint was taken by HAZEN's brigade after WILLICH had taken his point, and just before BEATTY made his advance on the battery on the extreme left. The number of guns taken by WOOD's division was, we are credibly informed, said to have been eighteen, and some 500 prisoners.

SHERMAN's division also acted gallantly, and captured a large number of prisoners. Col. HAZEN's brigade was the first of the division to plant the Stars and Stripes on the enemy's parapets. Their loss in killed and wounded was large, but not considering the desperate firing that swept our devoted lines in their advance.

BAIRD's division of the Fourteenth corps, composing the brigades of TURCHIN, VANDEVEER and PERLES, also bore their part bravely. They were moved out of their place on the right, and formed part of the morning party. The Ohio regiments came to work like heroes; and to-day as we write, we remember that those at home in their State are keeping Thanksgiving, and, perhaps, remembering the deeds of their sons on the hillsides of Tennessee.

TURCHIN's brigade embraced the Eighty-ninth, Eleventh and Thirty-sixth Ohio, and for the honor of their State they conducted themselves on yesterday. So did the men of VANDEVEER's and PERLES' brigade, and, in fact, all from the Buckeye State. No less honor was won by their brethren from Indiana and Illinois, and, in truth, by all engaged.

Of HAZEN's brigade, Col. LANGDON, of Cincinnati, was wounded, but was doing well this morning. Maj. IRWIN, of the Sixth Ohio, was killed by the bursting of a shell. Of the other casualties we need not speak, as they will be properly stated in another place.

One brave young officer was carried down the hill by us last night, whom we learned had put up his sword and taken a gun during the fight. A good soldier, having risen from the ranks, he loaded and fired with the greatest rapidity. He was determined to show his old comrades that brandishing a sword had not destroyed his knowledge of the use of a musket. As his regiment reached the enemy's battery, he fell mortally wounded, beside physically exhausted. He raised himself on one arm, took a look at the brave old flag he had so bravely fought for, fell back and expired. The moon rose gloriously on the scene of slaughter, but its beams fell on no sadder sight than that young officer, as he lay dead in his early manhood, a martyr to his love of the old Union. The old Latins said but what each one felt who gazed on him:

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori!"

it is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.

Rebel prisoners are being brought in continually to-day, in squads of from one hundred to five hundred. They say they made little effort to get away, as they have had enough of the iron hail of our brave boys. Some of them are very intelligent and well posted, while others are more ignorant than the untutored Indian, African, or Hindoo. Forced into the ranks from a life of obscurity, they know not for what they are fighting, but are led like dumb brutes to the slaughter. Others are conscripts from Tennessee, who hail this as their liberation from the iron rule of the bogus Confederacy. Again, some are filled with the sham chivalric notions of the South, which have been the curse to her, and are impudent and supercilious. They are still confident the South would get her rights. The events of the past few days show she will have but a narrow neck of land on which to assert their rule when the time shall come.

From all we can learn of the prisoners, HARDEE commanded their right, BRAGG their centre and HARDEE their left wing. They were confident of victory, and a retreat from the place was no part of their programme. Forty-two guns, the best they had, could not easily be spared, nor could they dispense so easily with the six thousand prisoners we look upon them though they were. It was to them a bitter and a stinging defeat, which will send sorrow to many a chivalric breast, in what we once were pleased to call the Sunny South. A few more such affairs, and the Confederacy will be but a thing of the past, and a tide of emigration must set in from Yankeedom to repeople and rejuvenate their land.

The rebels had made all over the ridge comfortable houses showing that they expected to stay for a long time. In some of these there still remained their clothes, papers and letters. These were quickly rifled by those who, having had so hard a time getting up, seemed to think all they found their legitimate property. Two stalwart soldiers from Indiana, were in one place busily perusing the letters which a damsel in Selma has written to her lover in the army. They thoughtlessly laughed heartily over her protestations of love, and the fact that she "couldn't spare him at all if it wasn't that he was fighting the Yankees." He was not fighting them now, for his form lay but a few feet off still in death, while a brother soldier, but one of the victors, had covered his face with his handkerchief.

Another letter was opened, and more fun anticipated; but 'twas the letter of a mother to her only son, begging him to be a good boy and not forget his father's God. Silently, and with an air we cannot describe, those hardy soldiers, flushed and excited with victory, took it to the camp-fire and saw it blaze, while they uttered not a word to each other. They realized that the rebel has a home and mother, and while we observed them, they grew kinder in their conduct toward their fallen enemy. A line written, perhaps thoughtlessly, often has an influence the writer does not hope for it.

It was pleasing to note that generally the enemy's dead were treated respectfully, and no indignity heaped upon them. Their dead were as decently and quickly buried as possible, and their wounded well cared for. It is strange how kind a soldier is to a wounded comrade.

When all are well, they let every fellow take care of himself, but when the sick or wounded claims his attention, he remembers the golden rule, and does "unto others as he'd have them do unto him." Yesterday they worked assiduously in helping off those whom the fate of war had delegated to receive the bullets of the foe.

Our wounded are being well cared for, and our observations are that the Surgeons of this army are hard-working, energetic and conscientious men. *Never did men recover more rapidly than those wounded at Chickamauga, and the unfortunate at* Missionary Ridge are doing equally well.

During the fight the forts around Chattanooga were crowded with spectators, as through a glass almost every movement of both forces could be plainly seen.

Two more boats went to Bridgeport to-day, and the wharves here are covered with supplies of subsistence. The settled belief seems to be that BRAGG's army is done for, but what a day may bring forth, none can tell.

News has been brought that SHERMAN has burned a wagon train of the enemy, and that Col. CROOK has possession of their railroad. E. S. DOGGETT,

### A LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT.

*Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.*

WASHINGTON, Tuesday night, Dec. 1, 1863.

I have just seen a private letter from Gen. GRANT, received by a distinguished gentleman, which was written just previous to his attack upon BRAGG, which resulted in such an important victory. The obstacles which lay in his path before he attacked the enemy will probably never be known to their full extent, or at least not till the war is over. When he arrived at Chickamauga, he found the entire army subsisting on half rations. There were many thousands of dead and disabled mules and horses, and the animals that were left were living upon one quart of corn per day.

The cavalry was almost destroyed. Gen. ROSECRANS really had no hope of holding Chattanooga, and some of his dispatches to Gen. HALLECK will show it. He was discouraged, as almost any General would have been under such perilous circumstances. But Gen. GRANT brought the army up out of this terrible danger, and "organized victory" where most men would have accepted defeat as inevitable.

It will be seen from these facts that it is preposterous to expect, as many sanguine persons do, that Gen. GRANT can move on to Atlanta in this month of December. He can do nothing of the sort. He has already sent off troops under a trusted leader, to aid BURNSIDE in his contest with LONGSTREET.

The only fear is that aid was not sent early enough, but Gen. GRANT could not spare the troops till after he had fought and won his mountain battle. Some of the papers announce that BURNSIDE is safe. I trust that they have private news which has not reached me, but I hear that BURNSIDE is not safe, and that *reinforcements may not* reach him in season to save him from a fierce attack. It is hoped that all will come out right, but there are fears of the result.

## An Incident of the Capture of Lookout Mountain.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* mentions the following incident of the capture of Lookout Mountain:

"It was near sundown when Gen. T. J. WOOD, whose conduct all through the three days' battle marked him as one of the ablest leaders of the national armies, rode along the lines of his superb division. Loud shouts of enthusiasm everywhere greeted his appearance, until at last his feelings, no longer controllable, broke out in a speech:

'Brave men,' said he, 'you were ordered to go forward and take the rebel rifle-pits at the foot of these hills; you did so, and then, by the Eternal, without orders, you pushed forward and took all the enemy's works on top! Here is a fine chance for having you all Court-martialed; and I myself will appear as the principal witness against you, unless you promise me one thing.'

'What is it? what is it?' laughingly inquired his men.

'It is,' resumed the General, 'that as you are now in possession of these works, you will continue against all opposition of BRAGG, JOHNSTON, JEFF. DAVIS and the devil, steadfastly to hold them!'

At the conclusion of this speech the enthusiasm of the soldiers knew no bounds. They left the ranks and crowded around their General. 'We promise! we promise!' they cried. And, amid such exclamations as, 'Of course we'll hold them!' 'Let any one try to take them from us!' 'Bully for you!' 'Three cheers for old Wood,' the gallant officer rode off the field."

## Particulars of Morgan's Escape.

*From the Ohio State Journal, Nov. 30.*

There were seven prisoners, including JOHN MORGAN, who escaped. The following are their names: Gen. JOHN H. MORGAN, Capts. J. C. BENNETT, L. D. HOCKERSMITH, T. H. HINES, G. S. MAGEE, RALPH SHELDON, and S. B. TAYLOR. All these prisoners, with the exception of MORGAN, had their cells on the first range, or ground floor of the east wing of the prison, on the south side. MORGAN'S cell was on the second range, on the same side of the wing. An air-chamber, built and arched with brick, runs the whole length of the wing, directly under the cells. This air-chamber, or ventilator, as it is sometimes called, is seven feet in width and four and a half feet high, and at the end, and fastened into the foundation of the main wall, strong bars of iron were placed. We are informed that this chamber was built for the purpose of keeping the cells dry. The air passes in at the end where the iron bars were fastened, and communicated from this chamber out at the top of the building by means of flues built in the middle or partition wall. The floors of the cells were made, first by the brick arching over the air-chamber, about nine inches thick, then a heavy layer of mortar made from sand and lime, and then the last coating, or that which served as a floor, was a cement about two and a half inches thick. Perhaps the whole thickness is two feet.

The first hole made through the floor to the air-chamber, was in cell No. 20, occupied by Capt. HINES. It was made in the corner of his cell, under the bedstead, and, we should judge, was easily done. After getting into the chamber, he now had plenty of room to reconnoiter and work. The balance of the six holes were made from below by removing the bricks and mortar, leaving only the thin crust of cement, which, when all things were ready, could easily be broken with the heel of a boot or shoe. After getting into the chamber, the question was, how to get into the outer world. They first went to the end of the chamber and removed the foundation stones, about four feet in length; but here they met with an obstruction. There had been about 20,000 bushels of coal piled up against the end of the prison, through which they were unable to make a hole, and their game was blocked. Nothing daunted, they went back about twenty-five feet, and, selecting a spot, they dug a hole from near the top of the arch, south, and came up under the foundation of the main wall, opposite the female prison, inside of the prison yard, and then proceeded to the southeast gate, and, by means of a rope made out of bed ticking, formed into long links, scaled the wall and made their escape.

From the purport of Capt. HINES' letter to the Warden, found in the air chamber after their escape, it is evident that their reasons for delaying the time for their escape seven days, was to wait until a dark night, or that the arrangement between DICK MORGAN and JOHN in regard to the exchange of cells, could not be effected with safety until Friday night. The letter referred to had the following superscription: "Hon. (!!) N. MARION," "The faithful," "The Vigilant." On the inside was the following, written in a good hand.

CASTLE MORTON, CELL NO. 20, Nov. 27, 1863.

Commencement, Nov. 4, 1863.
Conclusion, Nov. 26, 1863.
Number of hours for labor per day, three.
Tools; two small knives.
*A Patience est amarum, sed ejus seu fruit est dous.*
By order of my six honorable Confederates.

T. HENRY HINES,
Captain, C. S. A.

There certainly was a want of vigilance on the part of the guards on Friday night, in permitting the MORGANS to exchange cells, or rather in not detecting the deception when they locked the cells. Another, and perhaps the greatest, want of watchfulness, was in not examining the cells. We learn that the Warden and Directors of the Penitentiary claim that they delivered over to the military authorities the sole control of MORGAN and his men on the 3d day of November, and that up to that time he examined their cells to be swept out every morning and examined. On the other hand, it is contended that the military were only requested by the Warden and Directors to receive the funds of the prisoners and disburse them, guard them at meal time, and attend to their medical treatment; and that, in all other respects, they remained there as they had previously. The following is a copy of the request alluded to, which is dated Nov. 2, 1863:

"The Directors and Warden have requested Gen. MASON to receive the funds belonging to prisoners of war here, and through the agency of the United States officers of his appointment to disburse them, to guard them at mealtime, and to attend to their medical treatment, subject, as far as possible, to the rules of this prison."

On the same day, Brig.-Gen. JOHN S. MASON issued the following order, appointing a Prison Steward, to attend to the medical and other wants of the prisoners, in view of disbursing their money in purchasing them such articles as were not considered contraband:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1863.

*Mr. N. Marion, Warden Ohio Penitentiary:*

SIR: Send Sergt. J. W. MOON as Prison Steward.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN S. MASON, Brigadier-General.

Official: R. LAMB, Captain and A. D. C.

During the time that Gen. MASON remained here as commander of the forces of the United States, subsequent to the arrangement with the Warden and Directors, Lieut. JUNKINS, of the General's Staff, was acting as Inspector. His duty, as we understand, was to inspect the letters written by the prisoners, and decide what articles were necessary for them to purchase, and in this we think he was somewhat careless, for he permitted them to purchase saws, vises, &c., for the purpose, as they represented, of making rings, "to while away the tedious prison hours."

When Gen. MASON was ordered to California, Col. WALLACE, being the ranking officers, assumed the command (much against his own will,) until another appointment could be made. This, in addition to his duties as commander of Camp Chase, has made his labors very onerous, but we believe that he has done his duty in every particular, and no blame can be attached to him. Capt. R. LAMB, his acting Aid-de-camp, has been the Inspector since the departure of Lieut. JUNKINS, and the supply of different articles to the prisoners since that time has been very limited.

## A Rebel Ambassador on His Travels.

MORE OF THE INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 23, 1863.

MY DEAR FRIEND JOHN: You will be surprised somewhat, I imagine, at getting a letter from me in these foreign parts; but the war turns up wonders sometimes. I would *have been very glad to have seen you once more before my departure, but was* hurried off a month before I expected to leave; which, by the-, secretly gave me time to pack my trunk. You know how exceedingly smart some of our Secrys. Secs., Ex., &c., &c., are sometimes—think a poor devil can step over the water and be back in a week's time; that's the way we do business in Richmond. I am on my way to Paris—a bearer of dispatches—and I suppose if *I don't* have the Confederacy acknowledged by return mail, old boss JEFF. will think I have not done the business right. However, if Louis and myself can't come to terms, I shall order the dismissal of his representatives out, and we'll quit speaking. As for *Vich-de-ry*, she has turned the cold shoulder on MARCY, and I'll settle her down as soon as I get to London.

Well, JOHN, I would be delighted now if I had you along with me. I shall be absent for ten months or more, having much business to look after during my absence; and, of course, will feel lonely enough. I wish you a great deal of good luck, my dear friend, and I shall be delighted to hear from you whenever you can find time to write to me.

I have just met here with JAMES A. GRAY, of Augusta, who is returning to the Confederacy, and I thought I would embrace the opportunity and drop you few lines. I shall be here ten days or more, awaiting to take passage in the *Arabia*, for Liverpool, which sails from Boston. Well, old fellow, I certainly had a time of it "running the blockade," was fired at nine times, wounding three of the ship's crew; the balls and shell were flying thick and fast, and the grand rascals even fired musketry at us.

We were on to them, not seeing them until too late. We made a narrow escape—but the *Robert E. Lee*, like her namesake, never surrenders! I shall never forget our dangers—one of their big shells passed directly through the forward part of our ship, bursting on deck—the fragments flew in all directions. Wish I had time to give you a history of our trip to this place. I find Halifax a hot Southern town—they hate the Yank as bad as we do. It is quite a flourishing city, and very handsome—real English. Excuse haste, and write to me, care FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co., Liverpool. Kindest regards to your lady. Your old friend,

H. D. NORRELL.

Maj. JOHN U. ANDERSON, Ordnance Department, Atlanta, Ga.

## Comfort for the Rebels.

A KANUCK'S VIEW OF THE BATTLE AT CHATTANOOGA.

*From the Toronto Leader.*

But, then it will be said, what of Gen. GRANT'S army? Has he not dealt a crushing blow to the South? By no means. BRAGG'S army, it is true, has suffered a reverse—one of those reverses to which every army is exposed. Comparatively weak, as are the armies of the South, they cannot always hope to be on the winning side. BRAGG was strongly entrenched on Lookout Mountain, and, probably, expected to have held his position there until, at least, LONGSTREET had driven BURNSIDE from Knoxville. His position was unexpectedly taken by assault, and he was compelled to retreat some miles with the loss of a few thousand prisoners and thirty pieces of artillery. The artillery had probably been captured from the Federal army, which does nearly as much toward supplying the armies of the South as the Southern Government. It was unfortunate for the South that BRAGG had not been able to hold Lookout Mountain; for, independent of the advantages this position gave the Southern army, it would have enabled LONGSTREET to have driven BURNSIDE out of Knoxville. As it was, the greater part of the town was burned; but, judging by present accounts, the Southern General was compelled, by the retreat of BRAGG, to leave his work there unfinished. Gen. GRANT, it is now announced, will remain inactive during the Winter months. It is, therefore, too soon to claim that, even in Georgia, where the only single success of the Fall campaign has been gained, very much has been done toward "breaking the backbone of the rebellion."

## Gen. Butler's Department.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 1, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44.—A Military Commission, of not less than five commissioned officers, of and above the rank of Captain, with a recorder and legal adviser, is constituted and appointed for the trial of all high crimes and misdemeanors, which by the laws of any State in the Union or the United States, or the laws martial, are punishable with death or imprisonment for a long term of years.

The sentences of said Commission will be estimated to those provided by such laws, due regard being had to the necessity of severity, and for punishment, incident to the crimes and disorders arising from a state of war.

The Commission will sit at all convenient hours for the dispatch of business; will be attended by the Provost-Marshal or his assistants. All its orders will be respected and obeyed and its summonses complied with.

As the motives of men make so largely the element of the crimes cognizable by this Commission, the rules of evidence of the English common law may be so far relaxed as to allow the accused to be questioned in the presence of the Commission, always leaving it to his free choice to respond or not to the questions proposed.

The accusation will be substantially in the form used in Courts-martial; excepting that it should fully set forth a description of the accused, with his residence and business; whether or not he has been a legal citizen; his antecedents, character and acts in that regard, so far as known, which portion of the accusation may be put in controversy at the trials, provided the accused be not a soldier of the United States.

All proceedings, findings and sentences of the Commission are to be subject to the approval of the Commanding General, and will be carried into effect upon his order.

The following named officers are detailed for and will constitute such Commission:

Col. G. A. Stedman, 11th Connecticut Vols.
Col. A. S. Draper, 2d North Carolina.
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Chambers, 22d Mass. Vols.
Major Wm. Grantman, 12th New-Hampshire Vols.
Capt. W. H. Lieg, 11th Pennsylvania cavalry.
Major Peter Haggerty, A. D. C., Recorder and Legal Adviser. By command of

Major-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Major and Asst. Adjt. Gen.
Official—H. C. CLARKE, Captain and A. D. C.

## A Curious Revelation of the War.

AN AUTOGRAPH

## PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.**

Cavalry Bureau, Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., Nov. 28, 1863.

[illegible] for the furnishing of cavalry horses to be delivered [illegible] D. C. [illegible]

The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from [illegible] well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill the agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. No proposals will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."

Cavalry horses complying with the above specifications will be purchased in open market at fair prices, at the following places, viz.: New-York City, Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Columbus, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Augusta, Me., and Madison, Wis.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut.-Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

**PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.**

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Forage Department, Seventh-st. Wharf, Washington, D. C., April 15, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, [illegible] the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the time of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward. Unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Washington Depot, Nov. 17, 1863.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE**ceived at the office of Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the corner of 22d and G sts., in this city, until Monday, Dec. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the manure now on hand, or that may be produced at stables and corrals of this Depot within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract.

The manure will be awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, who will be required to take it away at his or their own expense. The quantity now on hand to be taken away within six months from the date of contract, and that which may accumulate, within six months from the date at which it may be produced.

Bids must be made at so much per cubic yard.

Bids will be received for the quantity on hand, and the subsequent product at each stable and corral, separately, or for the whole together.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or it will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Manure."

Payment will be required to be made in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the manure removed during the month.

An oath of allegiance will be required from each successful bidder.

Good and sufficient bonds, in the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars, will be required of each successful bidder for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids that may be deemed to the interest of Government not to accept.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot Washington.

Office of the Street Commissioner, New-York, Nov. 28, 1863.

**TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOS**ed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Monday, Dec. 14, 1863:

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Second and Fourth avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Avenue A, between Eighty-fourth and Ninety-third streets.

For curb, gutter and flagging First-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-first streets.

For flagging and reflagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging and reflagging Thirty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For dredging slip south side Pier No. 47 North River.

For new house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 3.

For new house for Engine Company No. 45.

For new house for Engine Company No. 22.

For new house for Hose Company No. 49.

Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company No. 19.

Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company No. 12.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 28, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

Army Clothing and Equipage Office, Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 28, 1863.

**PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY** the undersigned until 12 o'clock on MONDAY, Dec. 7, for furnishing this Department with:

Cavalry Overcoats;
Gray Flannel Shirts;
Canton Flannel Drawers;
Uniform Hats;
Camp Kettles.

To be delivered at the Inspection Depot, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods marked thereon, free of charge.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Dec. 7, 1863, at 2 o'clock, at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, A. Q. M. G.

C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED** by the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of December, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 41, in said Ward. Plans and Specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School-buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The Schools Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JACOB C. BOGERT,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
GEORGE F. MERKLEE,
Committee on Buildings, Ninth Ward.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1863.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 502 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 2, 1863.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED** at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., for baleing army blankets until the 1st of May next, the contractor to furnish all materials necessary to bale the blankets in a satisfactory manner to this Department, the blankets to be delivered to the contractor at his place of business, and transported back to the depot by the United States. Further information can be obtained at this office.

Bidders will state the number of bales they can put up per week, and send with their proposals a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded to the bidder, they will enter into bonds for the faithful performance of the work.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for baleing blankets," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**TO LET—NO. 642 BROADWAY, CORNER OF** Bleecker-st.—For sale, the stock and fixtures of the above very desirable lace, dress cap and millinery store, and store to let; the above location is considered the best in Broadway for business, and is offered for sale, owing to the proprietor having other business which requires his whole attention. Apply on the premises to D. CLARKE.

**TO DRUGGISTS.—A FINE OPPORTUNITY IS** offered to a practical druggist, with a capital of about $7,000, to go into the retail drug business in the City. For particulars, inquire of GEO. O. BRIDGES, 66 William-st.

**DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT** miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 3,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

## DENTISTRY.

**COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION**

originated and now use the Nitrous Oxide Gas. No. 22 Bond-st.

G. Q. COLTON,
JOHN ALLEN & SON.

**N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 182 GRAND-**st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting where artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $20; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $2. Extracting, 25 cents.

**COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY** and other States.—No. 1 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, [illegible], over Park Bank.

## AUCTION SALES.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

**COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS BY W. G. BOARDMAN, ESQ.**

D. W. IVES & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway:

A collection of about 100 paintings, representing American scenery, painted from nature by W. G. Boardman, Esq., the well-known landscape painter.

This interesting collection is the result of Mr. Boardman's studies from nature during the past three years, and will be found to abound in charming landscapes of various sizes, representing views in Maine, Vermont, New-Hampshire, New-York, Virginia, &c.; of mountain, lake, river, forest, and some beautiful coast scenes—which derive special interest from the extreme care and fidelity with which they are finished.

The whole of the collection is framed very richly and appropriately, and we take pleasure in requesting the attention of connoisseurs to these meritorious paintings. On exhibition day and evening until sale, and catalogues ready.

James M. Miller, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION SALE.**

JAS. M. MILLER, No. 20 Pine-st., New-York, will sell at auction to close an estate, on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

300 BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED LOTS.

This sale will be positive, without regard to weather, and will be one of the best chances offered this year to procure well-located lots within 45 minutes' ride of the City at fair prices and on liberal terms. This property will double in value immediately after the close of the war. IMPROVEMENTS ARE IN PROGRESS ON ALL SIDES OF IT. Contractors and families can make no better selection, as the location is high and healthy, scenery beautiful, good water, and is convenient of access to the City.

These lots are located at UNION PLACE, near EAST NEW-YORK, on the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad, within three minutes' walk of the depot. For particulars and map apply at the office of the auctioneer.

**UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.**

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting vs. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company; and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails used or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above entitled cause.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $89,738 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1856, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,327, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.

Nov. 13, 1863.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

**UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.**

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS, to me directed and delivered, I will sell by public auction, on the 15th day of December, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Shortland's Stores, north Pier, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn: WHEAT—Four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two bushels Wheat.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

**U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.**

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 11th day of December, at 12 o'clock, M., on board thereof, the prize steamer PATRAS, her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, &c. The above vessel is now lying at Union Stores, Brooklyn.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Albert C. Haywood, Auctioneer.

**WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON** MONDAY, Dec. 7, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 122 East 16th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, one French plate, mantel mirror and one [illegible]. These wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $15,000.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer.

Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

**MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL** at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 7, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a collection of modern oil-paintings, landscapes, marines, Winter scenes, pastorals, moonlight scenes, figures, interiors, &c.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Corner G and 22d streets, Washington, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

**NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUC**tion on WEDNESDAYS, the 9th and 23d December, 1863, at the Corral, near the Observatory in this city, a lot of public horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service.

Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

## FINANCIAL.

**LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,**

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

Office of Livermore, Clews & Co., Agents for the U. S. Five-Twenty Loan, No. 34 Wall-Street, N. Y.

**READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,** FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS, in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

Bonds of all issues.
U. S. { Six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness. 7 3-10 Treasury-Notes. Quartermasters checks and vouchers, and American gold purchased and for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

New-York Ice Company, Office 440 and 442 Canal-st., New-York, Nov. 27, 1863.

**NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE** stockholders of the NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 440 Canal-st., on THURSDAY, the 10th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Trustees for the ensuing year.

WM. JACKSON, Superintendent.

Office of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Co., No. 132 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 1, 1863.

**THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAIL**WAY COMPANY will extend until 1864 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

Office North America Life Insurance Co., No. 63 William-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1863.

**AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF** this Company, Class No. 1, will be held at the office of the Company on the third WEDNESDAY of December instant. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

T. T. MERWIN, Secretary.

The Quicksilver Mining Company, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York, Dec. 5, 1863.

**THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COM**pany will be closed Dec. 10, 1863, and reopened Jan. 6, 1864. By order.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

**$30,000 TO LOAN, NO COMMISSIONS. AP**ply to J. E. WESTBROOK, 35 Nassau-st.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, Nov. 1, 1863.

**COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**

ROBERT YELVERTON, W. WALLACE MERRIAM, THEODORE AMES, are members of our firm from this date.

MERRIAM & BELL, Stock Brokers,
No. 14 William-st.

## SHIPPING.

**GALWAY LINE.**

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,350 Horse-power, 5,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent side-wheel Steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. Jeffries, will sail from NEW-YORK FOR GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, to be followed by the HIBERNIA, Capt. Leitch, from BOSTON, Dec. 29.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

| | |
|---|---|
| First Cabin | $90 |
| Intermediate | 40 |
| Steerage | 30 |

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $60, $100.

For passage, apply to

SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to

LAWRENCE, GILES & CO., No. 21 South William-st.

**M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA PANAMA, FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,**

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon.

The steamship ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons, the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

**FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.**

To sail, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, M. The new side-wheel United States Mail steamship, EVENING STAR, Wm. H. Bell, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. [illegible] The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

For freight or passage, apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.**

The first-class United States Mail steamship LOCUST POINT, Capt. Samuel Hoffman, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, direct for New-Orleans, on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M., precisely.

Passage, first-class, $60.

For freight, at low rates, or passage, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.—THE** United States mail steamship YAZOO, Greene W. Couch, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. The CREOLE will sail for New-Orleans, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

**FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED** States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Francis A. Drew, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

**PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP COR**SICA, for Havana and Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, 7th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**STEAMSHIP SCOTIA WILL COMMENCE** discharging, under general order, at 7 o'clock Monday morning, 7th inst. Storage charged after sundown, Monday.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262** Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

## STEAMBOATS.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERI**DEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AF**FAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

**THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILD**INGS of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

**THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPART**MENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

**THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH** of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

**THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE** Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

**THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE** Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

**THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE** Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

**THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS** of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

**THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS** of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

**FOR SALE.—200 ACRES OF FIRST-RATE GRASS** and hay farm, 20 acres of good timber, 2 good houses, and barns, sheds, apple orchard and a number of never-failing springs. Terms easy. Apply to J. R. THORNE, No. 1½ Canal-st.

**FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE** and lot, No. 28 Ludlow-st.; lot 25x87½ feet; monthly rent $65; price $6,500, and $3,000 cash required. Apply to J. WINKLE, No. 51 Allen-st.

**HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X99;** house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 28 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

**A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE** CHEAP.—Situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from New-York; containing 10 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GREY, No. 301 Broadway.

## TO LET.

**TO LET—SPLENDID FRONT OFFICES ON THE** second and fourth floors No. 297 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Apply to J. M. JAQUES, No. 106 Fulton-st.

**TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT** and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

**TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES** Office, fronting Park-row, 25x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

## FURNITURE.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—** The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suits, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

**SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER,** white metal, and all other kinds of cases in stock or made to order, of the best materials and at short notice. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

**WOODBURY INSTITUTE WILL OPEN** Dec. 14, 1863. The Principal may be seen at Nos. 91 and 93 Chambers-st., New-York, till Dec. 7. Address for Circulars, F. S. RULE, Principal, Woodbury, N. J.

## DRY GOODS.

**EMPRESS CLOTHS, FRENCH POPLINS,** MERINOS, REPS, IRISH POPLINS, ALPACAS, DE LAINES, &c., &c.

RETAIL AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

**DRESS GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**

A large assortment of Desirable Low-Priced DRESS GOODS for HOLIDAY GIFTS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

**GARNET, RUBY AND CLARET SILKS.**

A fine assortment of all the new shades Plain Silks.

AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

**FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.**

A fine assortment of the very latest styles now ready

AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

**MOIRE ANTIQUES, RICH FANCY PLAIN** and Plain Lyons Dress Silks, including a fine assortment of Rich Silks suitable for Carriage, Dinner and *Evening wear.*

AT RETAIL.

Also, a large assortment of low-priced silks.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

**JUST RECEIVED—RICH LACES,**

IN SHAWLS, POINTS, SETS, COLLARS, SASHES, BARBES, COIFFURES, VEILS, FLOUNCINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

ALSO, EMBROIDERIES

In great variety, AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

**AT LEGRAIN'S.**

MONDAY.

PLAIN SILKS.

Just received all new shades, particularly grenade and wine colors, at $1 25—worth $1 50.

Also, a full assortment at $1 12—reduced from $2.

EVENING SILKS.

Plain and Pointille, at $1 12½ and $1 25—worth $1 50 and $1 75.

STREET DRESS SILKS.

Double faced at $1 63; plaided moire antique at $1 50—worth $3 25 and $4.

PLAIN POPLINS.

Scotch plaids in French poplins, just landed, at $1 25—worth $2.

PLAIN DRESS GOODS.

Silk-faced Ottoman, $1 25—worth $1 75.
Silk and wool Poplins, $1 25—worth $1 50.
All wool Armenian Cloth, $1 25—worth $2 50.
All wool Poplins, $1 25—quality of $2.
Empress Cloth, $1—worth $2 50.

PLAIN REPS VALOURS, 6¼ WIDE.

At 75 cents—worth $1.

NEW MATERIAL FOR SKIRTING.

At 75 cents—worth $1.

NEW STYLE OF BALMORALS IN SATIN DE CHINE.

VELVET BEAVER FOR CLOAKING.

Exceedingly new and highest colors, at $6 50—worth $8 50.

Fine velvet beaver, in all shades, at $4 50—worth $6 50.

Frosted beaver at $1 50 per yard, 1¾ yds. wide.

LEGRAIN, No. 730 Broadway.
And No. 1 Waverley-place.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

**STRANG & ADRIANCE,**

NO. 305 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN LEONARD AND FRANKLIN-STS,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC. 7,
AT RETAIL,
3,000 DRESSES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, at a GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES,

consisting of

PRINTED DE LAINES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,
POPLINS, PLAIN and BROCHE VELOURS,
ALPACAS, VALENCIAS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
AND A GREAT VARIETY OF
NEW DRESS FABRICS.

These goods will be put up in DRESS PATTERNS, and the price marked in plain figures on each dress, and placed on separate counters for convenience of customers.

ALSO,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, and Hosiery, together with a great variety of other rich goods, at low prices.

**ELEGANT PRUSSIAN CLOTH OPERA CLOAKS.**

ALSO, BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, No. 1,142 Broadway, corner of 26th-st.

**HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER GARMENTS.**

All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves. Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves, Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, gauntlets, chapes, hoods, &c., &c.; French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at

ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

**CORSETS AND SKIRTS.**

Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade.

N. B.—Skirts made to order, Misses' waists, pads, steels, lacings, rufflings, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantalets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 25 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

**MME. HUEKSTEL**

Has now opened her
PARIS FASHIONS
of
LADIES' DRESSES,
CLOAKS AND CORSETS.
No. 30 Bleecker-st.

**REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,** for Holiday Presents. An assortment of elegant long black, rich colors and most modern designs, at $225, $250, $275, $350, $400 and $500, and at a variety of other prices.

J. RUSSELL, No. 233 Wooster-st.,
Third door below Amity.

## FURS.

**LADIES' FINE FURS, AT NO. 40 BROAD**WAY.—Opening at retail of a selected stock of Furs, by SIG'D GOGE, Manufacturer of Ladies' Fine Furs, No. 40 Broadway.

## HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

**THE GOTHIC FURNACE.**

EDDY & FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES.

Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.
Sterling's Gas Regulator and Saver.
The Polar Refrigerator,
Clothes-Wringers, Mangles and Washing-machines.
Parlor and Ice Skates.

LESLEY & ELLIOT, No. 494 Broadway, New-York.

**MUSICAL BOXES.**

The largest and ONLY complete stock of Musical Boxes to be found in America, is now offered for sale at Wholesale and retail by the undersigned, at prices varying from $3 75 to $350 00.

M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

## FINE ARTS.

**CLARKE'S UNION PHOTOGRAPHIC** Gallery, No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Portraits in oil, India ink and water colors; pictures of deceased persons copied and painted in any size up to that of life. Card pictures, copies of fine engravings, albums, &c., &c.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.**

The utmost efforts, and prodigal outlays of money, have not enabled the manager to get

THE GREAT DRAMA,
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN,

ready for this week, as he anticipated, and, therefore, he has been compelled to withdraw it for a few days, and has therefore

ENGAGED FOR ANOTHER WEEK
THE THREE ENORMOUS LIVING GIANTS,
EACH EIGHT FEET HIGH!
THE MOST
STUPENDOUS TOWERS OF HUMANITY
EVER SEEN UPON EARTH.

Never has the world produced

SUCH A TRIO OF HUMAN BEINGS.

In contrast with these tall wonders, may be seen

THE LILIPUTIAN KING,
THE LILIPUTIAN KING,
14 YEARS OLD, ONLY 22 INCHES HIGH,
WEIGHING BUT 12 POUNDS!

the smallest of all small men.

NEVER WAS SUCH A CONTRAST

of humanity seen on the face of the globe.

The manager has just engaged

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MUSICAL NOVELTIES

ever seen by mortal eyes, or heard by mortal ears. These are

KELLY'S AUTOMATON MUSICAL TROUPE,

consisting of six figures, size of life, playing upon

SIX MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
NOVEL PIANOS OR HARPERIANS,

producing the most beautiful music, equal to a whole orchestra of living performers.

This wonderful musical invention, which thrills the soul like

THE MUSIC OF THE SPHERES,

is the fruit of years of labor, and of over $15,000 expense, and now the public can hear its wonderful performance at any and every hour, day and evening, for the trifling sum of 25 cents.

Another most wonderful melodious novelty is

HERR ZIRON,

from the principal concert-rooms of London, Paris, Berlin, &c., who produces the most exquisite and thrilling music on a simple little instrument, only four inches long, which he calls the

EMMELYNNA,

commonly known as the MOUTH HARMONICA. He will perform parts of the most difficult operas, and other pieces, giving the richest strains, the most heavenly notes, carrying his audience with him as if charmed by some heavenly power. He appears at each dramatic performance, every afternoon and evening.

To be seen at all hours, day and evening,

THE WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY,
MONSTER SERPENTS, MOVING WAX FIGURES,
*GRAND AQUARIA, Sea Lion, Mammoth Bear, &c.*
*ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER.*
EDUCATED SEAL, PLAYS A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, &c.

ENGAGED FOR ONE WEEK MORE, AND POSITIVELY BUT ONE,

MR. AND MRS. WM. GOMERSAL,

who appear at each dramatic performance,

EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7¾.

For the first time in America in the

EXTRAVAGANT AND LAUGHABLE FARCE,
BLONDIN ON THE LOW ROPE,

which has always been received in the London and other European theatres with roars of laughter and thunders of applause.

The popular drama,

CHRISTMAS EVE;
OR,
THE DUEL IN THE SNOW,

will also be produced, during which the great

SPECTRAL ILLUSION, THE GHOST,

will be exhibited.

MISS DORA DAWRON,
THE DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER,

also appears in a favorite double-voiced duet at each performance.

☞ Notwithstanding the enormously increased expenses and attractions of the Museum, the manager is still enabled to keep the admission at the original

LOW PRICE OF 25 CENTS;

but this can only be done by the total exclusion of all free admissions without any exception whatever. Consequently, hereafter there can be

NO MORE DEAD HEADS.

**VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S**

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,

HYATT FROST, MANAGER.

Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
between Prince and Spring sts.

Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Performances at 11¼ A. M., 3 and 8¼ P. M.

Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents. No half price.

FOURTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
OF THE
MAMMOTH ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION

of America. The largest ever offered to the New-York public.

THE ONLY ZOOLOGICAL BUILDING

on this Continent.

GREAT FAMILY RESORT.
STRICTLY MORAL and REFINED

Particular attention is called to the

MORNING PERFORMANCE

as being especially arranged for the accommodation of

LADIES AND CHILDREN.

First week of

PROF. LANGWORTHY'S SHOOTING TIGER.
THE MAMMOTH WAR-ELEPHANT, HANNIBAL.
GREAT PERFORMING ELEPHANT, TIPPOO SAIB,

by Professor Nash.

THE ONLY LIVING GIRAFFE

in America.

THE ONLY LIVING ROYAL BENGAL TIGER

in America.

THREE LIVING WHITE BEARS,
PAIR JAPANESE MASKIN SWINE,

and upward of

TWO HUNDRED OTHER LIVING SPECIMENS,
ALL ALIVE,
ALIVE!
ALIVE!
ALIVE!

Elephants, Ponies, Monkeys, &c., at each performance.

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

**THE PRIVATE GALLERY OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,**

belonging to

JOHN WOLFE, Esq.,

is now on exhibition at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, for the benefit of the WOMAN'S HOSPITAL AND CHILD'S NURSERY. This collection contains choice original oil-paintings and water-color drawings by the most distinguished masters of the English, French, German, Flemish and American schools.

Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

**FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Season tickets for a gentleman | $5 |
| Season tickets for ladies | 3 |
| Season tickets for boys under 15 years | 3 |

For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

**$200! $150! $100! $50!**

PREMIUMS.

TO EDITORS, LADIES AND OTHERS:

I will pay the above-named amounts for the best four articles on either my SOAP, SALERATUS or CONCENTRATED POTASH.

The articles must state the writer's experience in using the goods, and must be not less than ten lines, and be published in the editorial columns of any good family newspaper.

Any party wishing to compete for the above, and desiring further information, may address the undersigned. Each person writing and publishing a notice as above, will mail a marked copy of the paper containing the notice to me, and also write me by mail, giving full address.

The Premiums will be awarded on the 4th day of July, 1864.

B. T. BABBITT,
Nos. 64 to 74 Washington-st., New-York.

New-Haven, Conn., Oct. 22, 1863.

To B. T. BABBITT:

Sir: Observing your Premium advertisement in the *Scientific American*, I concluded to state, in a few words, what I knew of the merits of your soap, having used it enough to conscientiously say that it is all that it is represented to be.

I wish to ask you if it is necessary to write my name in full under the article, should I put it in one of the New-Haven papers.

If the article, which is on the next page is of no account, please say so, and that will end the matter; if it is acceptable, it will appear in the paper immediately.

J. D. W.

[illegible] right golden day that ever gave
[illegible] he world a man who cares to save
[illegible] times the toil of womankind.
[illegible] man with an ingenious mind
[illegible] escows a real gift to us;
[illegible] experience proves it thus.
[illegible] n every way its claims to aid.
[illegible] here's none but true assertions made.
[illegible] hus to affirm the truth we're bold,
[illegible] ince using this we are not sold;
[illegible] aving our time and patience too—
[illegible] ur friends will find this statement true.
[illegible] single trial and you can
[illegible] onceive that BABBITT is the man.—J. D. W.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**BOARDING.—FURNISHED PARLOR AND BED**rooms on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 36 West 25th-st.

**BOARD, WITH PRIVATE TABLE.—THE** whole second floor of a large house on 5th-av. can be had on the 15th inst. for the Winter. The rooms are handsomely furnished, and the location is unsurpassed. Parties willing to pay a liberal price for superior accommodations, can address A. W. G., Box No. 483 Post-office.

**BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE** and child, 2 years old, and servant, in a family where but few if any boarders are taken. Location between 8th and 30th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. The best of reference given and required. Address C. H. W., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY—IN NEW-YORK** or Brooklyn, by a gentleman and wife, (no children,) in a first-class family, (private preferred,) board with fine suite of rooms. To those having elegant apartments a liberal price will be paid. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,296 Post-office.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**THREE OR FOUR SMALL EXPRESS** wagons; also a large two-horse wagon, in perfect running order, for sale. Apply at STUDLEY'S Express Office, corner 11th-st. and 4th-av.

**FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE,** nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**

GERMAN OPERA.

Director ........ CARL ANSCHUTZ.

MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1863.

THIRD SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

MARTHA,
OR
THE MARKET OF RICHMOND,

Comic Opera in four acts by

FREDERICK VON FLOTOW.

| | |
|---|---|
| Martha | Madame Johannsen |
| Nancy | Madame Frederici |
| Lyonel | Herr Himmer |
| Plunket | Herr Weinlich |
| Tristan | Herr Graff |
| Sheriff | Herr Groux |

Conductor ........ CARL ANSCHUTZ.

| | |
|---|---|
| Admission to Parquette and Balcony | $1 |
| (Reserved seats 50 cents extra.) | |
| Family Circle | 50 cents |
| Amphitheatre | 25 cents |

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

NOTICE.—Subscribers are respectfully requested, in case they wish to retain their seats, to exchange subscription tickets the day previous to the performance, before noon, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

**NIBLO'S SALOON.**

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1863.

MR. STEPHEN MASSETT
(Jeems Pipes of Pipesville)

Will have the honor, for the first time in New-York, of delivering his NEW SERIO-COMIC LECTURE called

DRIFTING ABOUT!!

If there's anything most people DISLIKE in the common affairs of life, it is just that thing called a "Lecture," be it "Candle" or "Curtain," "Political" or "Professional," "Secular" or "Sacred."

Different styles of Lecturers—Beecher, Ward, Kerr, Emerson, Curtis, Miles O'Reilly, &c.

Opinions of Disinterested Friends upon my entering the Field—A Scotchman—A Frenchman—A Contraband—A Dutchman—An Irishman, &c.

A Yankee Meeting near Penobscot about the "Crisis"—Sunday Driftings into the Best of St. Peter's and St. Paul's—Riding on a Camel through the Sands of Egypt, and a Donkey on the Sandwich Islands—Eating Roast Pig with a Cannibal and Cold Pork with a Live Lord—Snoozing in the Black Hole in Calcutta and Eating White Bait at Greenwich—Sketches by Sea and Land—*A New-York Snowstorm—A Night Scene—St. Paul's* Church—Corner of Chambers-street—Delmonico's—A Graphic Sketch—St. Francisco—The Great Pacific Railroad—Hurrah! Hurrah!—Edwin Forrest—The Englishman—Comic Scene at California Theatre!

Tickets 50 cents, to be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Carleton's, No. 413 Broadway; the St. Denis Hotel, corner of 11th st., and at the door.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

**PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.**

Lessee and Manager ........ Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager ........ Mr. E. A. Baker

GREAT SENSATION DRAMA!
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES!
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 5.
THE IMPOSTOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Karl, the Outlaw | Mr. Gabriel Harrison |
| Rudolf, of Manstein | Mr. Whiting |
| Hoffman | Mr. G. H. Andrews |
| Countess of Manstein | Miss Henrietta Irving |

LITTLE SENTINEL.
ROBERT MARVAIZE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Robert Marvaize | Mr. J. Whiting |
| Jacques Strop | Mr. Walter Lennox |

GRAND MUSICAL MATINEE,

being the second of the series, will take place this

SATURDAY, Dec. 12,

commencing at 2½ o'clock,

in which

ARTISTS OF THE FIRST TALENT

will appear.

MME. COMTE BORCHARD,
MR. WILLIAM CASTLE,
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,
THE BRETTO CHILDREN.

Conductor ........ Sig. ABELLA.

**WALLACK'S.**

NOT THE SLIGHTEST FALLING OFF

in the crowds that nightly throng the Theatre to witness Mr. Lester Wallack's new drama,

ROSEDALE,

now in the ELEVENTH WEEK of its splendid run. It will, therefore, be performed

EVERY EVENING.

Places secured a week in advance.

**THEATRE FRANCAIS.**

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1863.
HISTOIRE D'UN SOU,

vaudeville, in one act, by M. Clairville Lambert, &c.

By request, LE FEU AU CONVENT,

comedie in one act, by Theodore Barriere.

LA CHANOINESSE,

comedie vaudeville, in one act, by M. E. Scribe.

Doors open at 7¼; curtain raised at 8 o'clock.

Office for reserved seats, No. 683 Broadway.

**ARTISTS' FUND.**

EXHIBITION,
including the
GREAT PICTURE
of the
HORSE FAIR,
BY
ROSA BONHEUR.
NO. 625 BROADWAY.

**"THISTLE" BALL.**

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1863.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

**ELOCUTION TAUGHT—STAMMERING** CURED.—At No. 20 Cooper Institute, special attention to the scientific education of the human voice. Most effectual treatment for weak lungs &c. Call for new circular.

## LECTURES.

**A COURSE OF FIVE POPULAR LECTURES,**

The proceeds to be applied by the

SANITARY COMMISSION
To the relief of our
STARVING SOLDIERS
AT RICHMOND,

Will be delivered in the

LARGE HALL
OF THE
COOPER INSTITUTE

On the Evenings of

Dec. 9, 11, 14, 17 and 21,

As follows:

BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq., of Pennsylvania,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.
Subject—*Russia and the Russians.*

Hon. JOHN G. SAXE, of Vermont,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.
Subject—*Poetry and Poets.*

Rev. A. L. STONE, D. D., of Boston,
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.
Subject—*Campaign Life.*

Judge EDWIN WRIGHT, of Boston,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17.

E. P. BELDEN, Esq., of New-York,
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21.

Doors open at 7. Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets for the Course, One Dollar.

Seats nearest the stage, reserved until 7¾ o'clock, FIFTY CENTS ADDITIONAL for the Course.

Tickets for sale at the offices of the Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway and No. 10 Cooper Institute, and at the principal hotels and music-stores.

**LECTURES ON REPRESENTATIVE WO**MEN.—Mr. Lord's second lecture, in Clinton Hall, MONDAY EVENING, will be on *Old Queen Bess, and what a Woman could do in Government.* Tickets for the course, $1; single admission, 30 cents.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

**AS DRESSMAKER.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER** that cuts and trims dresses in the latest style, wishes a few more customers, by the day or week; charge very moderate to secure custom. Call or address No. 234 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

**MALES.**

**AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—THE** advertiser wants a situation as coachman and gardener, either in City or country; can refer to his last employer for character and capacity. Apply at No. 126 Pearl-st.

## HELP WANTED

**BOOK-KEEPER AND FARMER WANTED—** At Englewood Military Academy; the former to act as secretary and business manager, the latter to tend a flock of sheep and ornament and keep in good order an extensive park and grounds, where they will be pastured. Apply on Monday noon at No. 27 Park-place.

**WANTED—BY BERNHEIMER BROTHERS, FOR** their woolen and vesting departments, two good salesmen, who have been employed in this capacity in a wholesale cloth house, and are acquainted with the trade. Call on MR. ADOLPH BERNHEIMER, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

**WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND TRUST**worthy man to take charge of a gentleman's place on the south side of Long Island; a Protestant married man whose wife is competent to attend the dairy preferred. Address Box No. 140 New-York Post-office.

**A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY BETWEEN 14 AND** 15 years of age, having a taste for drawing, to apprentice at the sign and ornamental painting. Apply at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane-st., between 1 and 2 o'clock.

**WANTED—A SALESMAN OF EXPERIENCE IN** the gun trade by B. KITTREDGE & CO., Cincinnati.

**WANTED.—FIREMEN AND BELL BOYS** wanted at "Broadway Hotel," corner of Broadway and 42d-st., New-York.

## MUSICAL.

**VOIX CELESTES, MANDOLINES, HAR**MONIPHONES and other MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing from 1 to 36 different tunes and costing from $3 75 to $350 00. Very desirable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, and a very agreeable companion for the sick room.

M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

**A SUPERB 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD** piano-forte, at a sacrifice, made by Nunns & Clark; full, rich tone, round corners, scalloped bottom, heavy moldings, finished all round, and is a magnificent drawing-room piano. Price $225. Apply for two days at No. 675 6th-av., near 40th-st., day or evening.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Burning of the Steamer Isaac Newton—CONFLICTING STATEMENTS AS TO LOSS OF LIFE.

A dispatch was received at the Central Office at 7½ o'clock last evening, from the Thirty-second Precinct, stating that a steamboat was blown up and on fire off Fort Washington Depot. In a few moments afterward another dispatch was received, stating that the steamer had reached Tubby Hook, and her name was ascertained to be the *Isaac Newton*. One of her flues burst, causing her to take fire, and she burned to the water's edge. No one was injured but the fireman. The passengers, though greatly alarmed, were all safely taken off by other steamers, and landed at Yonkers in season to take the Hudson River train for Albany. A valuable bay horse, which swam ashore from the steamer, is at the Thirtieth Precinct. The *Isaac Newton* was valued at $200,000, and is said to be fully insured.

ANOTHER REPORT.

The steamer *Isaac Newton*, for Albany, which left this City last evening, when about abreast of Spuyten Duyvel Creek, burst her boiler, and almost immediately took fire. She was run ashore on the flats, under the Palisades, and was entirely consumed. She had a large number of passengers, who are reported to have been taken off by a propeller. It could not be ascertained whether any lives were lost, but a number of persons were seen to jump overboard.

The Harbor Police-boat, under charge of Sergt. [illegible], went to the scene of the conflagration, but, in consequence of the darkness, was unable to distinguish anything. After having thoroughly searched the vicinity, and finding no further need of assistance, she returned to this City at about midnight.

LATER.—It is reported that fifteen of the passengers were injured, and were placed in the steamboat house at Yonkers.

### Board of City Canvassers.

THIRD DAY.

The City Canvassers met, yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, and canvassed Ald. Mitchell's portion of the Seventh Ward, and the whole of the Ninth Ward, which is in Ald. Gray's district. In the Ninth Ward the vote for Mayor is as follows: Blunt, 1,[illegible]; Gunther, 1,359; Boole, 1,054. Ald. Mitchell also read off some returns from the Eleventh Ward, and those from the Third District being found erroneous, the canvassers who made them out were ordered to appear and correct them on Monday.

No other members being ready to go on with the canvassing of the returns from their districts, the Board took a recess till 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, when the full vote for Councilmen in the Sixth Senatorial District—which is very close, and about which much interest is felt by the candidates and their friends—probably will be reached.

The vote for Alderman in the Eighth District is as follows:

| Wards. | Wm. L. Ely. | Peter McKnight. |
|---|---|---|
| VII | 767 | 747 |
| XI | 280 | 1,100 |
| XIII | 1,022 | 1,077 |
| Total | 2,069 | 2,924 |

McKnight's majority, 904.

### Acknowledgment to the Russians.

The President of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, to whom the $4,800 contributed by the Russians was handed, has made the following acknowledgment:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

*Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor:*

SIR: The undersigned desire to tender, officially, through you, the grateful acknowledgments of this Association to Rear-Admiral Lissovsky, of the Imperial Russian navy, for the sum of four thousand seven hundred and sixty ($4,760) dollars, as a contribution from the officers of his squadron, for the purchase of fuel for the poor families of this City.

This beneficent act bespeaks the nobleness of the donors, and gives to the distinguished strangers additional claims to our consideration and regard. Be pleased, Sir, to present to Rear-Admiral Lissovsky and the officers of the squadron under his command, the sincere thanks of the Association, with the assurance that in the disbursement of the sum thus placed at the disposal of this charity their expressed wishes shall be literally fulfilled.

For your individual donation of two hundred and forty dollars, making the aggregate of the sum received five thousand dollars, and for your great courtesy as the medium through which the bounty of our distinguished visitors has been transferred, the undersigned beg you to accept, in behalf of the "New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," their cordial thanks.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
JAMES BROWN, President.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

### Trial Trip of the Steamboat Eliza Hancox.

The new steamboat *Eliza Hancox*, Capt. JOHN A. POST, left the foot of Beach-street yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, on a trial trip down the Bay. Her performance fully equaled the expectations of all parties, and gave great satisfaction to the many guests on board. She is admirably adapted for a sea-going vessel, and is calculated to be used as a tug in towing vessels to and from sea. Her owner is Capt. JOHN POST. She is thoroughly coppered and extra fastened. Her hull was built by M. S. ALLISON, Esq., of Jersey City, and the engine by Messrs. MURPHY, McCURDY & WARNER, of New-York. She has the following dimensions: length on deck, 102 feet; breadth over all, 37 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet 10 inches; has a beam engine of 9 feet stroke, the diameter of the cylinder being 40 inches. The rate of speed attained was nearly equal to sixteen miles per hour, making the trip from the Barge office to the Light-ship in one hour and thirty-three minutes, and on the return from Light-ship to Barge office, in one hour and thirty-six minutes.

### Enlistments During the Week.

*The enlistments of soldiers in this City during* the past week numbered nearly 600—about the same as the week previous. The payment of the City bounty of $300 was stopped one day for want of funds, and there is reason to fear that further delay may be occasioned from the same cause, unless our capitalists bestir themselves in the matter. The subscriptions to the new Bounty loan of $2,000,000 had only reached $117,300 at the time of closing the books yesterday afternoon. The advertisement for this loan was published on the 16th of November, twenty days ago. Had it not been for the surplus remaining of the former loan, the Committee would have had to stop paying the bounties long ago. The subscriptions to the loan yesterday were $30,600. The Comptroller, in view of this state of affairs, has issued the following circular to our capitalists and business men. The number of men can be had if those to whom the circular is addressed should promptly respond. It is hoped that ere noon on Monday the required amount will have been subscribed.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, December, 1863.

SIR—I beg leave respectfully to solicit from you a subscription to the fund for procuring volunteers. It is believed by the Committee having the business in charge, that the whole number of men required from this City can be obtained, if the requisite means are furnished in season.

Please have the goodness to acknowledge the receipt of this communication, and in case you are disposed to aid the object in view, I will thank you to state the amount of bonds you will take. Very respectfully, yours,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

### Colored Regiments to be Raised.

The Committee of the Union League Club of this City received the following letter from Gov. SEYMOUR in response to an application to him on the subject of raising a negro regiment:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 27, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication in relation to the organization of negro regiments in compliance. The matter rests entirely with the War Department at Washington. I understand that permission has been given to persons in Brooklyn to raise such regiments, and I suppose therefore you can get a like authorization.

I send you a copy of a letter written by me to Mr. [illegible], New-York, which covers the whole ground of your communication. Truly yours,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To Messrs. ALEX. VAN RENSSELAER, L. G. B. CANNON, GEORGE BLISS, Jr.

Thereupon the Committee addressed Secretary STANTON, stating that the Club had raised a large sum to be appropriated to the regiment, that there was no doubt that an excellent one could be raised, and for an authorization to raise it. To this the following reply, giving the desired authority, has been received:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3, 1863.

*George Bliss, Jr., Esq., Union League Club Rooms, New-York:*

SIR: I am instructed by the Secretary of War to inform you that you are hereby authorized, as the representative of your associates of the Union League Club, to raise in the State of New-York one regiment of infantry, to be composed of colored men, to be mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war. To these troops no bounties will be paid. They will receive ten dollars per month, and one ration, three dollars of which monthly may be in clothing.

The regiment will be known and designated as the Twentieth regiment United States Colored Troops.

The organization of the regiment must conform strictly to the requirements of General Orders, No. 110, current series, War Department, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

The prescribed number of commissioned officers will be appointed by the President, after they shall have passed examination, as provided in the General Orders Nos. 143 and 144, War Department, [illegible], which are herewith inclosed, and [illegible]. The officers so appointed will be mustered into service on the presentation to the mustering officer of their appointments, signed by the Secretary of War. The enlisted men may be mustered into service by squads, if found more convenient.

The troops raised under the foregoing authority will rendezvous at Riker's Island, New-York harbor, to which point they will be sent as fast as they are mustered into service. An officer will be designated to duty at that point to take charge of the men on their arrival and make the necessary requisitions for supplies.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Committee will at once commence the work of recruiting, and have no doubt of a speedy success. Early notice will be given of when and where they will receive recruits.

### Prize Decision—Property of Refugees.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Justice Nelson.

*The United States vs. The Schooner Gen. C. C. Pinckney and Cargo.*—NELSON, C. J.—The schooner, in this case, was captured at the entrance of the harbor of Charleston, S. C., on the morning of the 4th of May, 1862, while on her way to Nassau, N. P. She was of some 30 tons burden, and had on board 94 bales of cotton, and some 10 barrels of rosin, the effects of the claimant, who was a tailor in Charleston, and had invested them in the vessel and cargo with the intent of escaping from the Confederate States, and going to New-York.

He had previously sent his wife to Nassau, his family consisting of himself and wife.

He left Charleston with a full knowledge of the blockade of the port, and with the intent of giving himself up to the blockading squadron, as the only mode of escape from the city. This intent was made known to several persons, some of whom were on board the vessel.

The further proofs in the case in this Court place the fact beyond all reasonable doubt that the claimant left Charleston with the intent to withdraw from the enemy's country with his effects, and for this purpose had converted them into the vessel, and the two articles constituting the cargo on board. He was obliged to make Nassau his port of destination, or he would not have been permitted to leave the enemy's port. I think the case is brought fairly within the rule which has been applied in several cases, that the withdrawal of the property under the circumstances stated does not subject it to capture as enemy's property.

Decree below reversed.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE—A WORK FOR THE BENEVOLENT AND PATRIOTIC.—The above is an association of our city organized for the purpose of cooperating in any and all movements for the elevation and best interests of the masses; and to engage in acts of home benevolence and charity, preaching the Gospel, feeding the hungry and clothing the needy. This organization designs to give an entertainment to the needy families of those who have gone forth to fight our battles, on New-Year's Day. From a circular issued by the Association the following is quoted in explanation: We propose to open our hall, No. 720 Broadway, on New-Year's Day, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., for the purpose of furnishing refreshments to the needy families of our volunteers and to poor persons generally. The design of this movement is to afford those families an opportunity of mingling socially in the festivities of the day, and partaking of such cheer as the Society may be able to provide; to offer something to relieve the monotony of the long hours—shut up, as a vast majority of those families are, in the compressed apartments of tenant houses. The tables will be under the management of a Committee of ladies, who have volunteered for the occasion, and a volunteer choir will discourse some music during the day." Amid our reunions and festivities let us not forget those who have been left behind by the men who have gone forth to battle—enduring privations and suffering in our behalf. Money could hardly be devoted to a more worthy object than the above, and the benevolent would do well to send a contribution, for this purpose, to the Treasurer, Mr. CHARLES FANNING, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, New-York.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning a quarrel took place between two colored men on the corner of Leonard and Church streets. Officer ROBINSON, of the Fifth Precinct, interfered and attempted to arrest the combatants, when they ran into a dance-house in Church-street, kept by a man named SEWALL. The officer pursued them, and as soon as he entered the place he was violently assailed and brutally beaten and cut about the head and face. Information was forthwith sent to the Station-house and Capt. PETTY dispatched a squad of men to the scene. SEWALL, the keeper, JOHN RICHARDS, the principal assailant of the officer, and some six or eight others were taken into custody, and locked up in the Station-house. Yesterday they were all taken before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, and committed for examination on the charge of felonious assault upon an officer, while in the discharge of his duty. By statute an offence of this nature is a very serious one.

INFANTICIDE.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner RANNEY, at house No. 87 Tenth-avenue, on the body of a female infant which was found in a sink about two days ago. Dr. H. D. RANNEY made an external examination of the deceased, and testified that the evidences of the child having been strangled to death by means of a cord tied tightly around its neck, were conclusive. The following verdict was rendered: "That the deceased was murdered by strangulation, by some person or persons to the jury unknown." The child was probably but a few hours old at the time its life was taken. There is as yet no clue to the murderer, and it is not known who was the mother. The infant had been but a short time in the sink when discovered.

The Police are endeavoring to clear up the mystery.

FIRE AT STATEN ISLAND.—An extensive conflagration took place this morning in the [illegible] tower of Messrs. MCCULLOUGH & Co., at Stapleton, Staten Island. The interior of the tower, with the surrounding buildings and contents, were entirely destroyed. *The fire originated in the cooper shop of the Company. The loss is estimated at $200,000.* The schooner *George Dummer, Jr.*, of Jersey City, Capt. CHAMBERS, with a cargo of hay and oats, bound to Fortress Monroe, and lying at anchor opposite to the tower, took fire from the sparks which fell in great profusion on the hay, and was totally consumed. Her crew very narrowly escaped, as they were asleep at the time and were not aware of the fire until warned of their danger by a boatman.

THE DIRECT LINE TO WASHINGTON.—The excursion trip, under the new arrangements of a direct line to Washington, was made last Thursday. It was conceded to be a very pleasant and satisfactory affair. The trip to Washington was made, without change of cars, in 10 hours and 15 minutes. Dinner was furnished on board, a refreshment car being portion of the train. New-Yorkers, Philadelphians and others composed the guests, and, on reaching Washington, they were sumptuously entertained at Willard's. The return was made on Friday, in about the same time as that given above. All the different roads between this City and Washington have united in perfecting this arrangement—one which the public have demanded for a long time.

THE BENEVOLENCE OF THE GERMANS.—The German Relief Committee are distributing about $800 per month to sick and destitute Germans. The Society is active and judicious in its benevolence, and has been the means of effecting much good. The late large fire in the Seventh-avenue rendered houseless many German families, who also lost all they had possessed. Their countrymen promptly took measures for their relief, and are soliciting subscriptions from German citizens. Over forty families of all nativities were great sufferers by this fire.

GOVERNMENT GYMNASIUM IN WASHINGTON.—Mr. ABNER S. BRADY, the well-known and popular gymnast and founder of the Seventh regiment Gymnasium, of this City, has given up his establishment in St. Mark's-place. He resigned his office in the Seventh regiment and goes to Washington to build and conduct a grand gymnasium for the Government. The public here will lose the services of an excellent instructor of physical education, while Washington will congratulate itself upon obtaining an accomplished instructor of gymnastics, calisthenics and military drill.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—ANN BRADY, a girl aged 12 years, died at the residence of her parents, No. 146 West Forty-first-street, from the effects of burns accidentally received on the 2d inst., at No. 139 West Thirty-third-street. ANN was sitting by a stove, with an infant in her arms, when by some means her clothes caught fire, and before assistance could be rendered she was enveloped in flames, and her body burned in a shocking manner. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL CAR ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner RANNEY, on the body of JOHN H. HAWLEY, a boy aged seven years, who died from the effects of injuries received on the 30th ult., by being accidentally run over by car No. 5, of the Tenth-avenue and Central Park Railroad. The boy was endeavoring to cross the track, just in front of the horses, and it appears from the testimony, that every effort was made to prevent the accident. The jury in their verdict said that they could not attach any blame to the conductor or driver.

ANOTHER CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—ANN CONNELL, aged 2 years and 6 months, residing with her parents at No. 287 East Thirty-third-street, died yesterday from the effects of burns accidentally received. The child was standing on a bench at the [illegible] table, when she put both hands on one leaf of the table, and pressed so hard as to upset it. A lighted kerosene lamp came in contact with her dress, and before the flames could be extinguished she was burned so badly that she soon died. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body, when the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

MILITARY MATTERS.—Recruiting in this City is very brisk at present. At several of the regiments' rendezvous, recruits are coming in very fast. At the Lafayette Hall, the headquarters of Gen. SPINOLA, business is very active. Many of the recruits are "colored." Gen. SPINOLA has received within the last ten days about 680 men in all. Men intending to enlist generally prefer to see their future officers, and for this reason the recruiting for the Spinola brigade is comparatively brisker than elsewhere, as the officers are always on hand.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.—DELIA KOSSUTH was yesterday brought before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on the charge of stealing a pocketbook, containing $123, from GEORGE T. GREEN, of No. 14 Cottage-place, while he was in a Mercer-street saloon, on Friday night. The money was not recovered. The accused was committed for examination.

CHANGE OF SUPERINTENDENT AT THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Dr. ROBERT ROBERTS, who has for many years been connected with the New-York Hospital, has just been appointed Superintendent of that institution, in place of JOHN H. DARRACH, resigned.

NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Rev. HENRY M. FIELD will preach at the rooms of the New-England Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, to-day, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

OCEAN STEAMERS SAILED.—The steamer *Britannia*, for Liverpool; *City of Baltimore*, same port, and *America*, for Bremen, *via* Southampton, sailed yesterday.

COLLISION.—The bark *Thomas Scott*, of Philadelphia, came in collision with the schooner *Jackson* yesterday, on the East River, and was considerably damaged. She lost her "cutwater," and the "railing" on her mainmast was carried away.

CASTLE GARDEN.—For three days there have been no arrivals of emigrants at Castle Garden. The rotunda, usually crowded, was last evening, for the first time in several months, completely deserted.

DROWNED.—ERASTUS EGGERTON, a clerk employed in a dry goods establishment on Canal-street, was drowned yesterday, at Pier No. 5 North River.

NEW FERRY-HOUSE.—A new ferry-house is being built at the foot of Whitehall-street, for the South and Hamilton-avenue ferries.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 27 bbls. Ashes, 23,061 bbls. Flour, 226 bbls. and 1,267 bags Corn Meal, 164,963 bushels Wheat, 1,026 bushels Corn, 7,515 bushels Rye, 164,219 bushels Oats, 12,659 bushels Peas, 8,500 bushels Malt, 4,094 pkgs. Provisions, 6,024 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet, to-day, but quoted steady, including Pots at $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 366 bbls., including 323 bbls. Pots and 42 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is quiet at former prices; Java, at 36c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 32c.@35c.; Laguayra, 33½c.@33¾c.; Maracaibo, 33½c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 30½c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is in demand and is firmer to-day. Middlings, 79c.@80c. ℔ ℔. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day, though prices have declined 5c.@15c. ℔ bbl. Sales, since our last, 10,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 90@$6 10; poor to choice extra State, at $6 15@$6 60, chiefly at $6 25@$6 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 25@$7 50 ℔ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $5 90 | @$6 10 |
| Extra State | 6 15 | @ 6 60 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 7 00 | @ 9 00 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds. | 7 25 | @ 7 50 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 7 25 | @ 9 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 65 | @ 9 25 |
| Poor to very choice extra Missouri | 7 00 | @11 25 |

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at drooping rates: sales since our last, 1,100 bbls., at $7 00@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed. Sales 760 bbls. extra at $6 25@$9 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $5 75@$7 ℔ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is less sought after, at $6 for Jersey, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 100 bbls. Also, 30 puncheons Brandywine at $28 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request, particularly for export, and prices have favored buyers, the market closing heavily. Sales since our last 81,000 bushels, including poor White Western, at $1 79; Amber Western at $1 55@$1 62; Red Western, poor old to choice new, at $1 57; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 45@$1 47; Milwaukee Club at $1 42@$1 46; Chicago Spring at $1 42@$1 45, and White Kentucky (Smutty) at $1 76 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in limited demand at drooping prices. Sales were made of 34,000 bushels, at $1 20 for Mixed Western in store, and $1 22 for do. and round yellow afloat, ℔ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 35@$1 40, according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats are in less request at drooping rates. We quote Canada at 87c.@88c.; Western, 88c.@90c.; State, 88c.@90c., poor do., 87c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand at $1 35@$1 55, an extreme, ℔ bushel. Sales 10,500 bushels. Barley Malt is active at $1 56@$1 65 ℔ bushel. Sales, 12,500 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair demand at $1 20@$1 35 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand and very firm at 20c.@30c. for poor to choice New, and 17c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ℔ ℔.

HIDES—Have been quiet and depressed during the past week. Receipts, 22,070; sales, 17,500 hides. Included in the sales were 1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs.; 2,100 Dry California, 23 lbs.; 3,000 Dry Bahia, in Boston, to come here, 23 lbs., all on private terms; 6,700 City and Country Slaughters, 60@70 lbs., at 11½c.@11¾c., cash; 3,000 Army Slaughters, 75 lbs., on private terms; 1,300 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 30 lbs., at 14½c.; 565 Wet Salted Rio Grande, auction, 30 lbs., at 12½c.; 100 bales Buffalo, 30 lbs., 18½c., all cash, to arrive. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 200,400, (same time last year, 171,200; year before, 267,200,) and 425 bales.

LEATHER—The business in this line, during the week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "In the market for Hemlock Sole, we have no change to note; the activity noted in our last, having continued unabated throughout this week. The demand is good for all descriptions, and is from all sections, a fair proportion of the buyers being personally in Swamp. Prices, though unchanged, favor sellers, and the market closes very firm. From the Tanneries the receipts are not large, and as inland navigation is nearly over, we can look for no increase in the supply of fresh Leather till its reopening next Spring. The stock of desirable Leather is about exhausted, and many houses have sold their parcels to arrive, for some time to come, so that, even should the demand fall off considerably, we can expect no accumulation in the market, or a change toward lower rates. Oak Sole is also in active request, and prices are firm, while the stock is very meagre. Upper in the Rough sell readily at full rates, when found."

NAVAL STORES—Continue dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at $3@$3 05 ℔ gallon; Resin, $30@$40 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, $12@$14 50 ℔ bbl.; City Pitch, $18@$24 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been more sought after, particularly Petroleum, which has been in lively speculative demand at much higher prices. We quote Crude Whale, $1 05@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 62½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 57½@$1 90; Linseed, at $1 46@$1 49; No. 1 Lard at $1@$1 10; City Red, at 75c.; Olive, at $1 60@$3 ℔ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37½@$4 50 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 32c.@36c.; Refined do. at 56c.@60c. free, and 50c.@52c. in bond, ℔ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum to-day 1,267 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active and prices have been less buoyant to-day. Sales have been made since our last of 3,600 bbls., at $16 25@$16 62½, chiefly at $16 37½, for New Mess; $16 75 for Old Mess; $17 25@$17 50 for Prime Mess; $16 75 for thin Mess; $20 50 for clear Mess; $21 for New City Mess, deliverable in February; $13 75@$14 for Sour Mess, and $13@$13 37½ (the latter an extreme rate) for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in less demand yet held firmly, at 9½c.@11½c. for Hams, and 6½c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Sales, 65 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate demand, at 9½c.@11¼c., according to quality, ℔ ℔. Sales 800 boxes, including 500 boxes short-ribbed Middles, deliverable in January, at 9½c. Dressed Hogs are salable and firm, at 7½c.@8c. ℔ ℔. Lard is less active at former rates. Sales 2,275 tcs. and bbls. at 11½c.@12½c., including 500 tierces, for January delivery, on private terms. Beef continues in demand at previous prices; sales 300 bbls., at $14@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 75 for plain Mess ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $24 50@$26, the latter for choice City; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ℔ tierce; sales, 25 tierces; Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ℔ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls. Butter continues in fair demand at 20c.@35c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@32c. for common to choice State ℔ ℔. Cheese is salable and buoyant at 12c.@16c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Is in limited request, including East India at $7@$8 ℔ 100 lbs. 5,000 bushels Para Paddy changed hands on private terms.

SKINS—Goat have been in very moderate demand, and sales are hard to effect. The supply is not excessive, and no parcels are forcing on the market, the stock generally being firmly held above present views of buyers. Deer continue in active request from both manufacturers and dealers, and parcels arriving find ready sale at full rates. Sales 2,000 lbs. Central American, 5,000 lbs. Sisal and 3,000 lbs. Para, all on private terms.

SUGARS—Are quiet, but held firmly. Sales since our last 425 hhds., including New-Orleans at 12c.@14c., and Cuba at 11¾c.@13c.; also, 450 boxes Havana at 12½c.@13½c. ℔ ℔. Refined continue inactive at 15½c.@17c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 165,000 lbs., at 11½c.@11¾c., chiefly at 11¾c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—[illegible] 1,600 bbls., at 89c. [illegible], the market closing buoyantly.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active but very firm to-day. For Liverpool the engagements include 500 bbls. Flour by steamer at 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 25,000 bushels Wheat at 8d.@8½d., by sailing vessel and 8½d. by steamer, ℔ bushel, and 200 tierces Beef, by steamer, at 5s. 6d. ℔ tierce. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; 200 tierces Beef at 5s. 9d. ℔ tierce. For Glasgow, [illegible] Flour at 1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ℔ bushel; 50 tierces Beef at 4s. 3d. and 100 pkgs. Provisions at 20s. ℔ ton. For Bristol 25,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d., in bags, ℔ bushel. For Dublin a ship with 20,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 9d. ℔ bushel. For Cork and orders, 12,000 bushels Grain at 4s. 6d. ℔ quarter. The latest charters according to the *Shipping List*, have been: British brig, 167 tons, to Genoa, 150 hhds. Tobacco at 40s.; a bark, 398 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $30, Light Hhd., $24, and Light Bbl., $18; a Norwegian ship, 661 tons, to Lisbon, 100,000 Heavy Pipe Staves, $43; a British brig, 319 tons, to Cardenas, $1,000, gold; a vessel to Aspinwall, Coal, $8; a British brig, 243 tons, to Hayti and back, $2,700; one, 237 tons to Jamaica and back, $2,250; one 318 tons, to Ponce, P. R., and back, $2,600; one to Bermuda and back from Turks Island, $1,650—the above four, half gold; a French bark, 179 tons, to Marseilles, 1,200 Refined Petroleum; a Hamburg brig, 180 tons, to Havana; a British brig, 318 tons, to Matamoras; a ship, 850 tons, to San Francisco, Coal, on private terms.

(Advertisement.)
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

### Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 5—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool.*—C. H. Vinton, Mrs. and Miss Stevenson, Harrisburgh; Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. Ellis, wife and child, Montreal; A. Milne, R. McKenzie, S. W. Pollock, Thomas H. Jones, John McCult, Col. Blair and Capt. Wynne, Scotch Fusilier Guards; J. F. Phillips, Montreal; Dr. Philips, lady and child, Hamilton; Benj. Whitall, Chicago; Lord Alfred Cecil, Rifle brigade; A. E. Church, Dr. J. McDonnell, Chicago; Capt. W. R. Elphinstone, British army; Alfred Leland, Canada, and others in the steerage.

*In steamship George Washington, for New-Orleans.*—E. C. Koch, E. Runalline, J. T. Mayer, J. Rosenthal, Jas. H. Wilson, E. Avigno, Mrs. J. D. Beane, Mrs. Lucy Cecil, J. R. Shepard, Geo. W. Castiner, T. F. Hubert, F. B. Lounsberry, F. W. Mohr, W. W. Burbank, James Conlin, Mr. Pinckard and lady, J. B. Whitbeck, Mr. Jackson, J. H. Leonard, Wm. F. Leonard, Mr. Mamerus, Mr. Bergamere, D. H. Nevi, E. C. Koch and friend, J. W. Holbet, J. T. Jennings, C. Goldchaux, Mr. Torcheleser, Mme. Nearay, Mme. Sterhu, Mr. Callagan, and lady, Mr. Rimaillere and lady, J. B. Williams, Mr. Tourne, C. H. Bloom, and others in the steerage.

DEC. 5—*In steamship Britannia, for Glasgow.*—L. W. Walker, G. R. Walker, Wm. Redmond, Mr. Neville, Robert Magee, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Anna Wyatt, J. E. Salter, R. Powell, J. D. Hunter, and 16 in the steerage.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In U. S. Steam transport Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C.*—Miss Earle, Lieut. C. V. Cotton, James E. Otis, A. Collins, G. Dudley, C. H. Totten, and 25 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 10 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon rises. 2 36
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 23 | Gov. Island.. 4 26 | Hell Gate.. 5 56

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 5.

### Cleared.

Steamship Rafael, (new,) Briggs, Matanzas, F. Gonzales.

Ship America, (Br.,) Mortimer, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephew.

Barks Anniemore, (Br.,) McCulloch, Bermuda and Turks Island, McCall & Frith; Onoiide, (Brem.,) Glauson, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Walter Peck, Leighton, Naples, Moore & Henry; Mountaineer, (Br.,) West, Belize, Hon., F. Alexandre & Sons.

Schooners C. Pendleton, Church, Washington, L. Kenny; Mary Price, Blizzard, Philadelphia; [illegible], Miller, Danvers, W. S. Brown & Co.; J. W. Hine, Hanson, Fortress Monroe, Davey & Collins.

### Arrived.

U. S. transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 3d inst., and Hatteras Inlet 3d., with the mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Sophia, Havens, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meekens, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Bark Ellen Stevens, (of Portland,) Howe, Cardenas Nov. 26, with sugar and molasses to master. Sld. in co. with brig Geo. F. Lovitt, Hill, and brig Nebraska, for New-York; brig Almon Rowell, Boyd, for Boston.

Bark Xanthe, Chapman, Aspinwall 19 ds., with hides to J. F. Joy. Nov. 19, off Key West, passed brig Arabella, from Aspinwall for New-York.

Bark Sam Sheppard, (of Turks Island,) Jewett, Havana 10 ds., with sugar and two passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Mary, (of Turks Island,) Lord, Santa Cruz 16 ds., with sugar, molasses and palm-leaf to G. & E. J. Peters. Left no vessels.

Bark Matilda A. Lewis, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Lewis, Havana 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Boyd & Hincken. Been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy northerly weather.

Bark Fanny Eaton, Stevens, Port Royal 9 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co. Had heavy weather.

Bark Wellington, (of North Shields,) Mahy, Padang 91 ds., with mdse. to order.

Brig Hannah, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Allen, Barbadoes Nov. 17, and Salt Cay Nov. 26, with salt to Jones & Lough.

Brig Prince of Wales, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Partridge, St. Jago de Cuba Nov. 19, with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Suwannee, Lamb, Aspinwall 20 ds., via Key West 8 ds., in ballast to Metcalf & Duncan. Had heavy weather.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Lyons, Demerara 29 ds., with sugar and molasses to D. Trowbridge, of New-Haven. Left no vessels.

Brig Pedro, (Br.,) Wallace, Boston, in ballast to Peck & Church.

Brig Wm. R. Sawyer, Tracy, Millbridge 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Mary Shields, Waite, Gardiner 10 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Gertrude, Coalwell, Eastport 7 ds., with laths to John Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Planet, (Br.,) Wilson, Horton, N. S., 14 ds., with potatoes to H. P. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. New-York, Parker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. G. Dayton & Co.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, (3-masted,) Edwards, Sabine Inlet 4 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. H. Curtis, Brown, Bangor 10 ds., with laths to Robert Murray.

Schr. Wm. *Pickering, Wheeler, Millbridge 10 ds.*, with laths to master.

Schr. Clio, Plummer, Machias 12 ds., with spars to G. L. Snow.

Schr. Julia E. Gamage, Black, Bangor, with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Vandalia, Sawyer, Millbridge 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Moonlight, Stats, Baltimore, with coal for Boston.
Schr. Hattie Annah, Orcutt, Bangor, with lumber.
Schr. Wm. H. De Witt, Corey, New-Bedford, oil.
Schr. Carrie Wells, Brown, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Adrian, Avery, Gardiner 12 ds., with barley.
Schr. Emma F. Prindell, Jewett, Portland.
Schr. Bloomer, Rich, Provincetown.
Schr. Statesman, Nickerson, Baltimore, with coal.
Schr. Daniel Townsend, Townsend, Boston.
Schr. Robert Smith, Russell, Portland, Conn., stone.
Schr. E. A. Hayden, Smith, Portland, Conn., stone.
Schr. Julia Baker, Low, Bath, for Baltimore.
Schr. Pallas, Orter, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Mail, Merrill, Gardiner, with shingles.
Schr. Lillie Saunders, Luther, Thomaston, with lime.
Schr. Sarah, Robinson, Boston.
Sloop Rhode Island, Whitman, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, W. S. W.

### Below.

The ship Fawn, Nelson, from Bristol Oct. 17, to Theo. Dunham, is still below.

Also below, two brigs.

### Sailed.

Steamships City of Baltimore, (Br.,) for Liverpool; America, (Brem.,) for Bremen; George Washington, for New-Orleans; Dudley Buck, for Newbern; Chesapeake, for Portland.

Steamships Thorn, Star of the South and Mississippi.

Ship Deutschland, (Hamb.)

Brigs H. Havelock, (Br.,) Hope, (Br.,) Sarah Flagg, (Br.,) Hermes, (Brem.,) Santiago, (Brem.,) Henriette.

Schooners Lone Star, (Br.,) Hamilton, W. H. Sargent, Oasis, (Br.,) James H. Hoyt, H. Willets.

Also sailed, Br. steamship Britannia, for Glasgow.

### By Telegraph.

HULL, Mass., Dec. 5—Below, ship Osborn Howes, from Boston Nov. 22, returning.

Also below, bark Wyman, from Surinam.

### Miscellaneous.

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 30.—The ship Statesman, from New-York, sprung a leak on her voyage out, and after discharging the goods for this port, she was surveyed, and will have to unload the remainder of her cargo for Buenos Ayres here, and repair.

### Foreign Ports.

At St. Jago de Cuba Nov. 19, barks Holland, White, for New-York in 4 ds.; Clarendon, from St. Thomas, discharging coal, would load for New-York; Linda, Stewart, hence, disg.; brig Wm. Mason, from Pembroke, do.

At Salt Cay, Nov. 25, bark Stella, for New-York in 3 days.


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Instruction given at residences, if required. Operators and machines furnished families.

ANOTHER VOICE FROM THE POTOMAC!!!

—

Fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers hear this:

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A VOICE FROM THE POTOMAC!

Read the following letter just received this morning by

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CAMP NEAR CULPEPPER, VA., Nov. 22, 1863.

*Thomas Holloway, Esq.:*

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I have been in the service now over fifteen months, and have had no sickness, except diarrhea, and I want to have your medicine by me in case of need.

Yours with respect,

ANTHONY OGDEN,

Company D, 24th Michigan regiment, 1st brigade, 1st division, 1st army corps, Army of the Potomac.

Let the reader go to the nearest drug-store and purchase a box of

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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OINTMENT,

and send it to their relative in the army.

HASTEN! DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!!

To insure getting genuine go to the Depot

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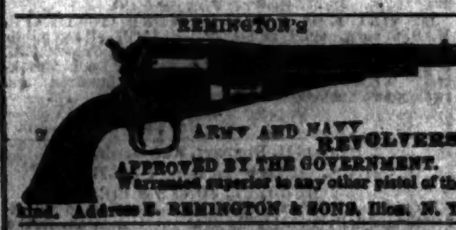

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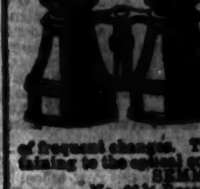

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Absolutely the most interesting novel of the day, only it is not a novel.—*Boston Post.*

MR. PARTON'S NEW WORK.

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The NEW-YORK DAILY NEWS, a Democratic journal of the new school, on the contrary, is very angry and bitter, styling Mr. Parton a "literary toady," declaring that "the man who would praise such a man (as Butler) would praise a fiend." Also, that "Butler is a renegade, a parasite, a mercenary speculator, an insulter of women," &c. The conclusion of the whole matter with the *News*, with reference to this book, is that "as a literary and political curiosity it is therefore worth reading, on the principle that would render valuable a life of the devil."

☞ THE TRUTH IS, that without any such design, this book is one of the most powerful, perhaps the most powerful, of all the Anti-Slavery books yet published. Price $2.

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DELTA KAPPA EPSILON.—MEMBERS OF this fraternity are invited to meet with the Nu Chapter, on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 8 P. M., at their Hall, No. [illegible] Broadway, to unite with them in paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Major GILBERT M. ELLIOTT, killed at Lookout Mountain, Nov. 24.
J. S. BABCOCK, Chairman Com'tee.
W. H. BLACKWELL, Sec'y.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—GO TO THOS. R. AGNEW'S, Nos. 260 Greenwich-st. and 39 Murray-st., and see the low price he is selling Teas, Coffee, Flour, Wines and everything else used in every family.

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NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS.

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DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 20 Forsyth-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

*Dr. Von Eisenberg:*

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I noticed your office, underwent an operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the gift of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, cannot but to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of protection to induce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, languor, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 29th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wonderful skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

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CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES
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SHIRTS.
Warranted to fit, and to be
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